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EARTH NOT A GLOBE

Scientifically Geometrically
Philosophically Demonstrated

HENRY J. GOUDEY

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By Rev. Henry J. Goudey.

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CONTENTS

Section I

NEBULA HYPOTHESIS AND GRAVITY

Page
INHERENT FORCE 3
EXHAUSTIVE ENERGY OF FORCE 4
ACTION OF ALL KNOWN FORCE 6
EQUILIBRIUM 7
EXPANSIVE ENERGY OF HEAT 10
FORCE A DESTRUCTIVE AGENT 12
CONCENTRATION 14
A DEAD STANDSTILL 17
GRAVITY AND TIDES 19
GRAVITY AND WEIGHT 24

Section II

MOBILITY AND ROTUNDITY

FIRING PROJECTILES 28
GODDARD'S ROCKET AND A ROTATING GLOBE 29
CENTRIFUGAL FORCE 30
DETECTING MOTION 32
AERONAUTS 33
MOVEMENT OF CLOUDS 34
ELONGATION OF CONTINENTS 34
UNATTACHED BODIES 35
UP AND DOWN IN NATURE 36
RISING AND SETTING SUN 37
PARALLAX OF STARS 37
THE PENDULUM 38
METEORS 39
PERPETUAL COLD 40
ANTIPODES 41

Section III

CURVATURE OF THE EARTH

Page
TABLE OF CURVATURE 42
DIVERGENCY 43
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS 44
OBSERVATION 44
TESTIMONY OF AERONAUTS AND AVIATORS 45
PRACTICAL SURVEYING 46
EXPERIMENTS ON STANDING WATER 47
FLOW OF RIVERS 48
CANAL CONSTRUCTION 49
SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY 51
SHIPS AND LIGHTHOUSES 53
THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE 55
THE HELIOGRAPH 56
LONG-DISTANCE PHOTOGRAPHY 58
THE HORIZON LINE 61
MAKING OBSERVATIONS 64
THE NORTH STAR 65
THE MIDNIGHT SUN 66
THREE SUNS 68
THE DOUBLE QUADRANT 70

Section IV

ARGUMENTS USED IN SUPPORT OF THE GLOBULAR THEORY

LIMIT OF VISION 72
THE MAN IN THE BALLOON 73
SHIPS AT SEA 75
PERSPECTIVE 78
RISING AND SETTING SUN 81
SUN-DIALS AND SHADOWS 84
CIRCUMNAVIGATION 86
DECLINATION OF THE POLAR STAR 90
PARALLAX 92
ECLIPSES 93

Section V

MEASURING DISTANCES

Page
SUN'S DISTANCE 98
ALTITUDE OF THE SUN 101
A CROSS SECTION VIEW 104
A SCALE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM 107
POLARIS OR THE NORTH STAR 108
SUN'S DIAMETER 109
THE SOLAR SYSTEM 115

Section VI

NORTH AND SOUTH THE EQUATOR

A COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE 118
THE MARINERS' COMPASS 118
PARALLEL LINES OF LATITUDE 119
MERIDIANS 119
WHERE IS THE SOUTH POLE? 120
DEGREES OF LONGITUDE, SOUTH VS. NORTH THE EQUATOR 123
THE CONCENTRIC MOTION OF THE SUN 127
ECCENTRICITY OF THE SUN'S PATH 129
EXTENT OF THE SUN'S RAYS 131
DAYS LENGTH VS. NORTH AND SOUTH 134
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS DIFFER NORTH AND SOUTH 136

Section VII

THE BIBLE SCIENTIFICALLY CORRECT

SUN, MOON AND STARS 142
THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE EARTH 144

DIAGRAMS

Page
Diagram 1................ 9
“ 2................ 43
“ 3................ 51
“ 4................ 52
“ 5................ 54
“ 6................ 57
“ 7................ 61
“ 8................ 63
“ 9................ 65
“ 10................ 66
“ 11................ 68
“ 12................ 70
“ 13................ 74
“ 14................ 80
“ 15................ 83

Page
Diagram 16................ 90
“ 17................ 92
“ 18................ 97
“ 19................ 101
“ 20................ 104
“ 21................ 106
“ 22................ 108
“ 23................ 111
“ 24................ 114
“ 25................ 122
“ 26................ 127
“ 27................ 129
“ 28................ 131
“ 29................ 132
“ 30................ 132

PREFACE

AS children at school, before we were able to judge for ourselves, we were taught that "The Earth is round like an orange." This idea, having been drummed into our ears, gradually became a fixed belief; and as the majority of people never trouble to investigate the subject for themselves, meekly accepting the statements of their early teachers, they unconsciously receive as fact the popular though evolutionary theory of a globular earth. Now it is significant that the argument adduced in support of this theory will not bear critical examination.

If man uses the senses which God has given him, he gains knowledge; if he uses them not, he remains ignorant. Mr. R. A. Proctor, who has been called "the greatest astronomer of the age," says: "The Earth on which we live and move seems to be flat." Now he does not mean that it seems to be flat to the man who shuts his eyes in the face of nature, or who is not in full possession of his senses: no, but to the average, common sense, wide-awake thinking man. If the earth seems to be what it is not, how are we to trust our senses? Who will tell us then, where is the mistake?

The whole weight of the Roman Catholic Church was against Galileo and Copernicus. The decree of March 5, 1616, voiced by the Pope, was not in favor of their teachings. The "Catholic Belief" today ostensibly gives the "infallible" teachings of the "R. C. Church." This book is in favor of the work of Copernicus, and teaches, as truth, a theory once pronounced as "absurd," "false," "heretical," and "contrary to scripture."

The truth will always find advocates—men who care not a snap of their fingers for popular opinion, whatever form it may take, whilst they know that they are the masters of the situation. Because an opinion is old and well established, it is no evidence it is truth, for there are many gray-haired errors in the world; and truth crushed to the earth will rise again, and though the weeds of tradition have grown in rank profusion about its grave, it will have a resurrection morning.

Now I do not make claim to entire originality in the ideas presented in this book. However, I have tried to follow the maxim of some good thinker who said: "Think for thyself." And though I have thought for myself, I have not scorned to glean from other fields, on the principle that a borrowed tool is better than no tool at all. But these borrowed thoughts are now my very own and none can ever rob me of them. For matter contained in this book we are indebted to such men as: Dr. Samuel B. Rowbotham, Prof. Wm. Carpenter, Prof. Alex. Gleasen, Albert Smith, Fred H. Cook, C. S. DeFord, and others; nearly all of whom are now dead.

That the earth is an outstretched stationary plane, founded upon the waters of the deep; the sun, moon, and stars in motion above; over the whole being the firmamental vault, or floor of heaven, represents briefly and fairly the astronomy and cosmogony taught throughout the Bible. The Bible refers to no world other than the earth upon which we live. The sun, moon, and stars are described as lights that were made specially to serve this earth. Above the stars is heaven. The fact that there is such a place as Heaven, according to the Scriptures, does not require much demonstration. We never read in the Bible that heaven, besides being above the earth, is also below it; neither do we read that heaven is all around. Our Saviour gave thanks looking up to heaven, and taught his disciples thus to pray. Christ ascended up to heaven, and the promise is he will return again to this earth. Surely some difficulty would be experienced in locating such a "speck" in "space," dashing about so many different ways, at such a speed as we are taught to believe, were the earth a revolving globe.

Now the plain proved facts will present to the reader, the stupendous and startling truth, that astronomers, and scientific philosophers, have been weighed in the balance of exactitude and found wanting! It will be seen that modern astronomy has not one fact to support it. Their whole argument is based on their "ifs," "buts," "suppositions," "assumptions," and "hypotheses."

Henry J. Goudey.

Boston, Mass., 1930.

61 APPLETON ST.

EARTH NOT A GLOBE

SECTION I

NEBULA HYPOTHESIS AND GRAVITY

AS to the origin of this earth, when and how the world began to evolve itself, we are told that in the beginning there was gas, or a "nebulous cloud," according to scientists and evolutionists. This is rather a difficult subject to deal with, because there was scientifically, no beginning—just an "eternal evolution of substance." Anyway there was a time when this "nebulous cloud" arose—never mind where it came from, for no scientist has yet ever attempted an explanation on this point, although its existence requires some accounting for, considering it was inorganic matter, and it possessed the powers of "feeling and inclination." According to La-Place, "The particles forming the cloud were very hot," he was not there to see, but I only mention this because some scientists, like Herbert Spencer, state that the "embryo universe" was cold. Anyway, hot or cold, the particles by universal suffrage, or by some other method, unknown to scientists, took upon themselves to form the "Solar system"; therefore, it was necessary that this "diffused fire mist" should condense a little and move its particles a little closer together, "according to Newtonian laws."

There is a difference of opinion among the men of science concerning the origin and destiny of this earth.

Some geologists inform us that this earth had its origin in fire, others in water; some contend that it will become extinct by a lack of water—a drought; others by too much water,—a flood; others, that the end is likely to come by fire—a burn out; others that it will be caused by intense cold—a freeze out. They all feel sure of their opinions, and yet no two of them quite agree.

Now concerning gravitation, C. Vernon Boyd, F. R. S., A. R. S. M., M. R. I., in his paper "The Newtonian Constant of Gravitation," says: "It is a mysterious power which no man can explain, of its propagation through space all men are ignorant,"—*Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain*. P. 355, March, 1895.

This is certainly an honest and authoritative confession of astronomical ignorance of their fundamental position.

Prof. W. B. Carpenter, in his paper, "Nature and Law," says: "We have no proof, and in the nature of things can never get one, of the assumption of the attractive force exerted by the earth, or by any of the bodies of the solar system, upon other bodies at a distance. Newton himself strongly felt that the impossibility of rationally accounting for action at a distance through an intervening vacuum, was the weakest point of his theory. The doctrine of universal gravitation then is a pure assumption."—*Modern Review*, October, 1890.

This "absurd" law, or "mysterious power, which no man can explain," the existence of which has never been proven, and of which its supposed operation through space "all men are ignorant," amounts to nothing more or less than an empty assumption.

Astronomers themselves consider that gravitation is absolutely necessary to their system, in fact the very foundation of it all. But I deny that there is any such force in existence, and will express my denial in the language of Sir Isaac Newton himself, written in a letter to his friend, Dr. Bentley, February, 1692, just before the death of Newton; "That gravity should be innate and inherent in matter, so that one body can act upon another at a distance, is to me so great an absurdity, that I think no one who has, in philosophical matters a competent faculty of thinking, can ever fall into it." I agree with Sir Isaac, for I, too, think it "so great an absurdity" that I shall never "fall into it."

INERTIA OF MATTER AND INHERENT FORCE

Inertia is that property which renders a body incapable of putting itself in motion when at rest, or coming to rest when in motion. When a stationary body begins to move, or a moving body comes to rest, it is not through any power of its own, but because it is acted upon by some external agency, which is called force.

That no inanimate body can put itself in motion, is evident from our daily experience and observation. The rocks that we saw on the earth's surface years ago, are precisely in the same place today that they were then, and there they will remain forever unless some force removes them.

A moving body gradually comes to rest, when the force which put it in motion ceases to act; this is also due to the resistance of the air, and not by any agency of its own. A projectile may be thrown with such force as to be borne some distance in a straight line, without having its direction altered either by its weight or air resistance; but when the force is spent, its velocity diminishes, and it comes to rest.

Now since it requires force to act, whether that force be a pull or a push, I might inquire how did the planets ever tend to group themselves together about the sun, or speed off into space as we are taught to believe? Do they run on their own power? Does that force reside in them? Is it inherent force? It must have some source, some origin, some place of abode. Are the planets living organized bodies, or are they composed of dead unorganized matter? When they left the supposed nebula mass, did they separate, "move off" or "drop behind," on their own power or by some other force. Can a mass of dead matter at rest start itself into motion, or stop itself when once it is in motion? Can a pebble or your penknife start or stop itself? Then if, according to the inertia of matter and the first law of motion, a mass of dead matter can neither start nor stop its own motion; can it pull on some other mass of matter at a distance and start that mass into motion? These are pertinent questions, which, when carefully considered, lead to the conclusion that universal gravitation is a gross delusion, a presumptuous assumption.

EXHAUSITIVE ENERGY OF FORCE

And now, in case the planets can and do pull on the sun, and the sun on the planets, as we are told, how does that pulling force act? If that force does not reside in the planets, if it is not innate force then the planets do not attract or pull on the sun, or the sun on the planets, and the force is not an attractive force. If, however, that force does reside in the planets, does it go out of the planets, pass across the intervening space between themselves and the sun, and on reaching the sun does it reverse itself and come back to the planets when they pull on the sun, and vice versa? Does that force flow out from the planets to the sun and back again in a steady constant stream, or does it go in impulses or waves? If so, would it not meet itself coming back and thus interfere with its own motion, or counteract or nullify itself?

But does force ever reverse itself and return to its own source? Does force act that way? How often can you explode a stick of dynamite? What becomes of the force when dynamite is exploded? Does it return and concentrate itself in its original source ready for subsequent action? Does force push or pull when it leaves its source? Does dynamite accomplish the purpose for which it is used by a push or a pull? What is your answer? But is not force exhausted and wasted when it leaves its source or center instead of returning to that center? It is utterly impossible then for the planets to attract or pull on the sun or the sun on the planets, or on anything else, because force never reverses itself and returns to its own source, thus pulling on some object at a distance. On the contrary, when force acts and passes away from its source, no matter what that force may be, it radiates in all directions from that source and the farther it goes, the weaker it becomes, until it is finally entirely exhausted. Force then exhausts itself. It spends its strength in its action—it wastes its own power or energy in moving away from its source. Furthermore, when force is exerted and reaches an object, if that force is strong enough to move the object, it would push on the object and drive it farther and farther away from its source instead of pulling the object towards itself. Force pushes, it is repulsive not attractive; hence, we have here incontrovertible proof in the exhaustive energy of force, that gravity is an absurd assumption, a scientific myth.

ACTION OF ALL KNOWN FORCE

If there is such a force as gravitation, as taught by our astronomers, then the action of that force violates the law of all other known forces. Now the action of all known force is eccentric, expansive, outward; that is, repulsive. This of course, is the direct opposite to attraction. The force of dynamite, powder, steam, heat, electricity, gas, air, water, lightning, mineral, vegetable and animal oils, and all combustible and explosive materials and elements, are all eccentric, outwards, and therefore repulsive, and not concentric or attractive forces. Repulsion is not attraction. All these forces are exerted eccentrically. They operate outwardly from their centers or sources. So then, if matter exerted any force at all, it would be eccentric, repulsive, instead of concentric or attractive; and bodies would be driven apart instead of drawn towards each other.

Now we know from experience and observation, that the action of all force is expansive, outward, repulsive. Dynamite rips up the earth, steams bursts the boiler, powder speeds the bullet, lightning splits the tree, electricity runs the dynamo, wind topples over buildings and devastates, water breaks the dam and inundates. It is only by some intelligent and mechanical device that force can be made to pull, or draw objects concentrically. The hand may reach out and draw objects inwardly, but even then the pull is a push. This is the nature of force. Force pushes; it is repulsive, not attractive. The wheels that speed along our highways and run our factories of industry, exert a repelling force. All rotary movement, like a wheel in motion, whether it be a water-wheel, or a mill-wheel; all exerts a repulsive outward force. The grindstone that sharpens our tools, throwing off the water, exerts such a force; and so would this earth if it were in motion—a revolving globe; nothing would remain on its surface.

Even a magnet does not "draw" a needle towards it. The needle, or a piece of soft iron, when brought within the magnetic current, which enters into and flows through the magnet, is pushed or *impelled* towards it. But the other "pole" of the magnet will "repel" the needle, because the current comes out at the negative end. So that there is quite as much evidence in the action of the magnet for "repulsion" as for "attraction"; but magnetic currents account for both.

So then, if gravitation exists, the nature of that force must be similar to the nature of all other known forces, which are eccentric, repulsive, expansive, and not concentric or attractive. Now, since all known force is expansive, repulsive, outward,—if there is such a force as gravitation it must, by the law of analogy be like all other forces; and therefore it would be a repulsive and not an attractive force. Therefore, we have conclusive evidence, by a knowledge of all known forces, that the supposed law of universal gravitation is an unproved and unprovable assumption.

EQUILIBRIUM

My next proposition is that equal mass balances equal mass, and equal force exhausts the strength of equal opposing forces. Every mass of matter whether smooth or rough, regular or irregular, must have within itself a center of gravity, according to this universal law, or scientific principles of physics. The center is that pivot about which all its parts are balanced. The center of gravity is nothing more than the center of weight. Each mass retains its own weight, but inherent weight is a very different thing from extraneous gravitation, or a pull from something outside a body.

When a body is of uniform density, its center of gravity coincides with its center of magnitude. When one part of a body is heavier than another, the center of gravity is shifted and lies nearer the heavier part. Take a wheel for instance, of uniform density; both the center of motion and the center of gravity correspond with the center of magnitude. But let the same wheel, with its two lower spokes be of lead, while the center of magnitude and motion remain, the center of gravity has fallen or changed. Those who have made a study of natural philosophy or physics, are familiar with these laws.

When two bodies, say lead balls, of equal weight are connected by a rod, the center of gravity will be in the center of the rod, they will balance each other when placed at equal distance from the fulcrum. They are then said to be in equilibrium.

But when two bodies of unequal weight are so connected, the center of gravity will no longer be at equal distance from the pivot, but will be nearer the heavier one. This same principle is illustrated by the teeter-board balanced on a bench, or by the common balance or scales used for weighing. The balance weighs correctly only when the arms of the beam are exactly equal. The weight of one exactly balances the weight of the other, so that the one side could not lift a pound more than the other without destroying the equilibrium, or throwing them out of balance.

In other words, we have mass acting against mass, equal weight working against equal weight, and equal force pitted against equal force; and just that instance either side exerts a greater weight, force or strength than the opposite side, the law of equality is violated and it becomes unequal. The weight of one is all employed in balancing up the other; and all the weight, force, power, pull or gravity exerted by one is exhausted in neutralizing that of the other, so that neither body could attract or exert a force on anything beyond an equal mass, or outside its own circumference.

Two boats of equal weight, A and B, are connected with a rope, a man in A pulls the rope; action and reaction being equal, not only will the boat B move towards him, but the boat A, which he is in, will move with the same velocity towards B. If another boat were attached at either end, the law of equality would be destroyed, and they will not move with the same velocity towards each other. Hitch two horses together of equal strength, and let them pull against each other. Where will they move to? Will not each one exhaust all his strength on his opponent and not move him? Then how could they pull on some other object at the same time!

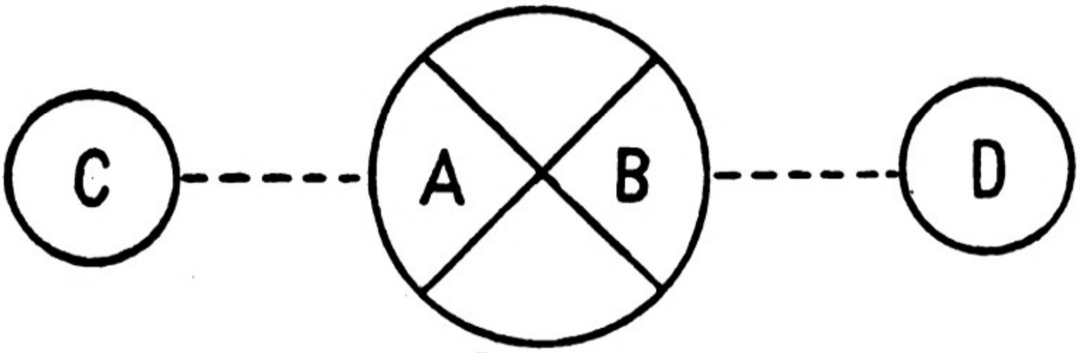

DIAGRAM 1

This may represent the supposed globe cut into sections, the center of which is called the center of its gravity. Gravity is said to act towards the center of the mass. So, on the principle of the balance, section A and section B, and all the sections of the sphere, for that matter, exhaust all their force, power or pull on their opposite sections, the center being the pivot on which the whole mass is balanced. So, then, section A cannot reach out and pull C towards itself, because it exhausts all its force on B, an equal mass of the opposite side of the pivot, the center; and B cannot reach out and pull D towards itself, because all its force is exhausted on A, an equal mass on the opposite side of the pivotal center of the greater mass. Remember, mass A equals mass B; therefore, the attraction of mass A must equal the attraction of mass B and so neutralize it. If A can pull B towards itself and more too, then B is not equal to A and the law of equality would be destroyed, and it would no longer maintain its equilibrium, and thus would become unbalanced.

Every mass must have a pivotal center and cannot act beyond its own circumference. Of course this refers to dead unorganized matter and not to living beings. Therefore it is utterly impossible for any sun, planets, globe or mass of matter to exert the power of attraction outside of its own circumference; because every particle of matter in that mass has its equal, neutralizing force on the opposite side of the center of the mass. There can be no center without equal masses in opposition. Matter could only exist in the aggregate and never in the segregate if this law of universal gravity were true. To separate them is impossible. Here, then, we have demonstrative and scientific proof that universal gravitation is an unfounded assumption, a universal fake.

EXPANSIVE ENERGY OF HEAT

The sun is said to be the center of universal gravitation, and the greatest of all bodies in the known universe possessing gravitation. But, on the principle already propounded in the foregoing proposition, the sun being a hot body could not possess the power of gravitation. Heat is expansive, it is eccentric, it is repulsive. Consider the following quotation and estimate how much gravity is possessed by a body of so great heat. "The sun is a fiery ball one million three hundred thousand times larger than our earth; and several thousand times hotter than the most powerful electric furnace. The sun is pouring forth enough heat every second to melt a column of ice two and a half miles square, reaching from the earth to the sun, and in eight seconds of time it could turn the column from solid ice to steam." Some heat! Strange we ever had a "Glacial Period"—if the sun melted the ice formation of that period, it could have prevented it; therefore it never existed.

Just figure out if you can how much "attraction of gravity" a body of such immense heat would have. Do not our scientists know that they teach that it was that eccentric, outward, repulsive force of the nebulous mass, a portion of which it is claimed still composes the sun, which originally "threw off" the earth and the planets? Then was it not the repulsive force of heat that threw them off? And now they would have us to believe that the same force which formerly repulsed is that force that attracts. Strange philosophy! But what reversed its action? Is repulsion attraction? And on the principle of the repulsive energy of heat how much "attraction" would "the most powerful electric furnace" exert on a fly, a wild goose, or an airship? And on this same principle of the repulsion of heat how great would be the "gravity" of this earth, with its supposed hot and molten interior, having only a thin shell or crust surrounding this molten matter, so thin that it frequently bursts through in a volcanic eruption? On this principle of the expansion and radiation of heat, it is positively certain that neither the sun—an alleged fiery, nebulous, seething mass; nor the supposed molten interior of "the globe" would ever "tend to draw" anything towards its center or towards itself. Is it not the repulsive and expansive force of the sun's heat that affects the temperature of the air, land and sea, producing atmospheric changes, air currents, ocean streams and land conditions or change of seasons; melting ice, bursting buds, and generating warmth and light? The sun, then, being a hot body, is not an attractive force; hence there is no universal law of gravitation. And so clear is this that I state again that universal gravitation is a universal fake, because it is an unfounded assumption.

FORCE A DESTRUCTIVE AGENT

Our present Newtonian-Copernican system teaches that the earth we inhabit is a planet, of very subordinate rank, that it is dashing and spinning about through space, rotating on its axis, equatorial motion, at the brain-reeling rate of 17 miles per minute; and that it is also moving in its ellipse or orbit, 18 miles per second, describing annually a circuit around the sun of about 600,000,000 miles, breaking all speed limits and speed records. The sun, at the same time, we are told, moves through space at the rate of 10 miles per second, around some mysterious center of gravitation, which center of gravitation must again revolve around some other center of gravitation still more mysterious; and so on indefinitely, because the law of universal attraction knows no rest.

Now, let a force, it matters not what kind of a force it may be whether it be a wind force, a steam force, a dynamic force, an electric force or the force of gravity, whether it be a pull or a push, strong enough to move this vast earth, either on its axis or in its ellipse, pass over its surface, at such a terrific speed and note the result —it would be disastrous. If it were a pushing force, everything would be crushed and driven into sea and earth; if it were a pulling force, everything would be lifted bodily off the sea and earth, and in either case the whole face of the earth would be devastated.

Since motion creates friction and friction produces heat, if this earth so vast were dashing and spinning so many different ways through space, faster than any bullet, which speeding through space is often disfigured; or even faster than lightning speed; the friction set up by air resistance would cause it to disintegrate, or burn up.

According to Duncan's "Astronomy" Pg. 260, the average velocity of meteors is about twenty-six miles a second, and at this speed most of the meteors burn up completely. Only a few comparatively ever reach the earth and are found. Now the speed of a meteor is only one-eighth of the alleged speed of the earth, yet the earth does not burn up or even warm up from that cause.

But the sun is not only pulling the earth, but the earth is attracting, too. But the sun, being 1,300,000 times larger than the earth, is therefore that many times stronger than the earth, and therefore is doing the most of the pulling. The greater pull of the sun must overcome the weaker pull of the earth, even though the earth resisted: like a boy pulling in his kite, or a fisherman pulling in a fish. But the earth is constantly pulling the sun toward itself, or itself toward the sun, and does not resist. So that, if gravity pulls, when the sun got the earth started it would draw the earth to itself. But if it pushes, it would drive the earth farther and farther away from the sun all the time, so that in either case it would result in utter destruction or total loss.

A very gentle wind moves light objects, but no wind storm, hurricane, cyclone strong enough to move this earth has ever been known. There have been horrible earthquakes, which have swallowed up cities, destroying thousands of lives, and damaging property; fierce storms have raged, hurricanes and cyclones have devastated, and terrible explosions of dynamite, nitroglycerine, gas and other explosions have occurred, causing the loss of life and property, but none of these have shaken the earth or moved it out of its place. These disasters were caused by the force of these destructive agencies. What, then, would be the result of a force of gravity passing over the surface of this earth, if that force is great enough to move and actually does move this earth, at the terrific rate we are told? We feel the force of the slightest wind, but we do not feel this force of gravity. We know the destructive power of these other forces but as there are no such disastrous effects experienced, we can but logically conclude that there is no such cause or force as gravitation.

CONCENTRATION

The astronomers tell us that "all bodies have a tendency to rush together into one mass." And this "tendency" which brings them together, we are told, is this law or force of gravitation. One writer goes so far as to inform us that the planets are "anxious" to all rush together, and that the nearer they approach each other the greater their "anxiety" becomes, so that at least it is "two-fold." But we might ask, why do they not "all rush together into one mass," since nothing lies between them but "empty space"? Bees swarm or "all rush together," whenever they have the "tendency" to make the attempt; and what is there to hinder them from doing so, for there is nothing between them but empty space; exactly as it is with the planets? And this "tendency," this "anxiety" to rush together, we are told, is constant and persistent; therefore the planets are always making a constant and persistent attempt to rush together. How is it then that they cannot accomplish their purpose? It is a foolish attempt for the astronomers to invent another force, which they call centrifugal force, to hinder the planets embracing one another.

Just think of it. Nothing between you and your wife but "empty space," she anxiously, constantly, persistently tending to rush to you, and you attracting, pulling her with a force directly proportioned to the mass of your attractive personality, and still a persistent, repulsive force forever preventing her embracing you! Well, this is some science, some profound philosophy! And mind you, that pull of yours, together with her persistent tendency to rush to you is what prevents her from rushing off into space. So there she stands, poor thing! A pity some way cannot be devised whereby bodies attracted and pulled and tending to rush together may be enabled to do so.

Here, then, we have an attractive force constantly and persistently pulling everything inwardly towards everything, and another force just so constantly and persistently pushing everything outwardly, away from itself. And if these two forces, centripetal and centrifugal, are not equal, if the inward pull is stronger than the outward push, if attraction is greater than repulsion, the stronger force must overcome the weaker, and all these bodies would be drawn into one mass. But if the centrifugal force, or repulsion, is stronger than attraction, then all would be driven farther and farther apart; and in this two-force position we have a positive violation of the dictum of the scientist, when they tell us that "Nature is not superfluous. When only one thing is needed she does not use two.'' But in this case Nature is not only superfluous, but she is superfluously superfluous, because she is here using two forces where none is needed. If it was intended by God or Nature that a body should stand still, why should a force be set in action on that body to pull it up, and an equal force to act in an opposite direction to keep it down. It is a monstrous absurdity.

If the heavenly bodies out there in space are all pulling on each other now, then why in the name of the commonest kind of common sense, do they not all drift into one vast mass? The conclusion is absolutely unavoidable that if gravitation existed, all these bodies would rush together, and that it would have been accomplished long ago.

Furthermore, if this attraction exists in matter now, it must have always existed in matter. Then it existed in the nebulous mass which originally composed the universe. If equal now, it must have been equal then. Hence the planets never left their primitive, nebulous mass. Then there are no planets. All these bodies never would have been separated by ''empty space'' from their primitive ''nebulous mass,'' if all matter and all atoms of matter have this constant, persistent and everlasting pull. Matter could only exist in the aggregate or in the one vast mass, and never in the segregate or the individual body.

So then, since we know that all force is eccentric, outward repulsive and not concentric or attractive, and since we know that no such condition as described above has obtained and never will obtain, therefore we know that there is no such constant, persistent, powerful ''tendency'' or attempt, and universal gravitation is a scientific myth—a universal fake.

A DEAD STANDSTILL

We are told that the planets once did all rush off into space from their primitive nebulous mass. Something stopped them in their mad rush. That something was gravity. It was the attraction or pull of the sun that stopped them. The sun is working overtime in a mighty effort to prevent the planets from rushing off into space. This hard work of the sun is no doubt what keeps him so hot and red-faced.

Now, it requires more force to start a body at rest, than it does to keep it in motion after it is once started; hence, if the sun's centrifugal force exceeds its attractive force, when the planets were once started they would have rushed off forever into space.

A moving body is a resisting body. It takes more power or force to stop a body in motion than it does to start a body at rest. Therefore, if the sun continued to exert the same force on the planets after it got them stopped, that it did to stop them, they would be drawn back again to the sun; but if centripetal and centrifugal forces are equal, then the planets are at a dead standstill, for equal opposing forces prevent motion. Try it and see!

Now this principle is illustrated by the philosopher's third law of motion. Action is said to be the force which one body exerts on another subjected to its operation. Reaction is the counter-force which the body acted upon exerts upon the body acting. Reaction then, is always equal to action, and opposite to it in direction. So then, we try to push a cart up an incline; and we feel the reaction in the resistance it offers, and the force of its weight. A boatman pulls on his oars against the water; the water reacts and drives his boat in the opposite direction. A bird, when flying, strikes the air downward with the wings; the air reacts and supports the bird.

Reaction often nullifies action. Take two balls of equal size and weight, suspended by a string; throw A against B with a definite force and a definite result will be produced. If A met with no resistance, it would rise to about the same height on the opposite side. But, encountering B, it imparts to it a portion of its motion, and both move on together though only half as far as A would have gone alone. The reaction of B is clearly equal to the action of A; for the latter loses just as much motion as the former gains, hence the reaction of B brings A to rest.

A boy in a basket tries to lift himself by pulling on the basket but the power of resistance prevents him; action and reaction being equal, or equal opposing forces preventing motion, he remains at a dead standstill. It is like an irresistible force coming in contact with an immovable body, or like Eugene Field's gingham dog and the calico cat—they "eat each other up."—So these forces would eat each other up—neutralize themselves. If the law of gravity were true, and attraction and repulsion were equal, the earth would be at a dead standstill. If we could conceive of a globular body on the surface of which human beings could exist, the power—no matter by what name it be called—that would hold them on would necessarily have to be so constraining that they could not move or live; the waters of the oceans would become rigid—one solid mass. Everything would be stationary, for motion would be impossible. But since we not only exist, but live and move, and the waters of the seas skip and dance like a thing of life, it is a stunning rebuke against such a theory, and a reasonable argument that the supposed law of gravity is a delusion, a snare.

GRAVITY AND TIDES

Our astronomers tell us that it is the attraction or pull of the sun and moon on the water that causes the tides; high tide occurring at the time of the new moon when both the sun and moon are on the same side of the earth and both "pulling together." But strange to relate, they never get any nearer, for after three or four hours pull, the moon becomes tired and drops the tides altogether and lets them go back again to their original level.

David Neild, in "The Earth a Globe," compares gravitation to animal love which draws the sexes together. But sexual attraction actually draws together its objects; while the "globe" has been pulling at the moon and the moon has been pulling back at the globe for thousands of years, yet they have not succeeded in coming together. It must be a case of a very long and cold courtship.

1. It is worthy of note that a high tide occurred also at the time of full moon when the moon has passed to the opposite side of the earth from the sun, when the two bodies are pulling in opposite directions. This fact shows that it cannot be the combined effort or pull of both sun and moon that produces tides.

2. If gravity is so powerful as to actually lift this vast earth and move it about in so many different ways, and pull its waters into heaps, causing tides; why can it not lift a man, or a feather off the earth, or any other object not attached to the earth, when coming directly under the sun and moon. If any other force, wind for instance, can and does move small and light objects before moving large and heavy ones, then how is it that gravity works right the opposite, and moves this vast

earth before lifting smaller bodies that are not attached to it. This is a plain proof that the so called gravity of the sun or moon has no relation to the tides.

3. If it were true that gravity caused the tides, pulling the water of the ocean up from fifty to one hundred feet high in places, and dashing it against the shores, would not tides be seen and felt in ponds and lakes and inland seas? It is a stated fact that " there are no tides in the Mediterranean Sea." This information can be secured from the Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass., October, 1909. What is gravity doing or not doing in the Mediterranean Sea? Why should not the force of gravity be felt on that vast area of 1,000,000 square miles? What is it that hinders the moon from getting a grip on that sea? Is it too fresh or too salt? Why are there no tides in the great lakes of America? Since fresh water is lighter than salt, why then does not gravity pull in the waters of these great lakes and cause tides? Surely, if the moon has such a powerful pull on the ocean as to cause tides, it would also produce tides in these lakes and others as well. As many large inland seas and lakes have no tides at all, the moon manifests, like her sex, some remarkable preferences which quite upset ordinary theories and calculations. We are told that "the tide never ebbs and flows beyond forty miles from land." (Millions of Facts, by Sir Richard Phillips.) In this case the moon must become very weak in her pulling power when she is over mid ocean. These facts go to show that there is no connection between the moon and the tides. Tides is the relative change of level between land and water. Upon investigation we find that the tides are highest at the north, and the farther south we go, the lower the tides, until we find no tides at all. Then again, there are several places on the sea coasts of the earth where *four tides*

occur daily; this is another fact which these theoretical scientists avoid dealing with, and which equally disproves the gravitational theory.

4. If it is the pull of the moon that causes high tides or any tide at all for that matter; it certainly follows that high tide would be on any given meridian, or always directly under or following the path of the moon. But a score of instances might easily be found, where tables give the times of high water for different places, showing that those times do not correspond, as they ought to, with the southing of the moon.

High tides are not regular everywhere and are not the same rise and fall. For instance the average rise and fall of tides in New York are 4 feet 5 inches; Philadelphia, 5 feet 4 inches; Boston, Mass., 9 feet 7 inches; Seattle, Wash., 11 feet 4 inches; Balboa, Panama, 12 feet 6 inches; Eastport, Me., 18 feet 2 inches; Galveston, Tex., 18 feet; New Orleans, La., none. We need not appeal to an attraction of the moon or sun, to explain the tides.

One writer relates two instances: "Grimsby, England, on the meridian of Greenwich, has high water at 5 hours, 36 minutes after the new moon has crossed the meridian, when both sun and moon would generally be near setting on the western side.

Havre, in France, on the same meridian, has high water 9 hours, 18 minutes after both luminaries have crossed the same meridian, and in fact after they have set." Hence, when the moon goes down the tide rises up in defiance of theories.

Sir Robert Ball, in his book, "Time and Tide; A Romance of the Moon," tells us that in some ports it is high tide when the moon is on the meridian of that place, but in some other places it is low water directly under the moon when the moon is on the meridian of that particular place. This is what he says: "Even around our own coasts the discrepancies are such as to utterly discredit the theory of equilibrium, or high tide always under the moon, as offering any practical guide. At Aberdeen the high tide does not appear till an hour later than the doctrine would suggest. It is two hours late at London, three at Tynemouth, four at Tralee, five at Sligo and six at Hull. This last port would be indeed the haven of refuge for those who believe that the *low* tide ought to be under the moon. At Hull this is no doubt the case; and if at all other places, the tide behaves as it does at Hull, then it might follow that the law of *low* water was generally true. But then this would not tally with the condition of affairs at the other places I have named; and to complete the cycle I shall add a few more. At Bristol the high water does not get up until seven hours after the moon has passed the meridian. At Arklow the delay is eight hours, at Yarmouth it is nine, at the Needles it is ten hours, while lastly, the moon has nearly gotten back to the meridian again ere it has succeeded in dragging up the tide on which Liverpool's great commerce depends. Even ports on the vast ocean give a very uncertain response. Kerguelen Islands and Santa Cruz might seem to prove that the high tide occurs *under* the moon; but, unfortunately, both Fiji and Ascension seem to present us with an equally satisfactory demonstration that beneath the moon is the invariable home of *low* water." These stubborn facts close up all controversy and show that there is no connection whatever between the moon and tides. This is an astounding admission on the part of Sir Robert Ball, and fatal to the theory of gravity and the tides.

In a little book, "The Earth A Globe," published by

David Neild, Wellington, N. Z., is found the following statement: "At Tahita, one of the South Pacific Islands, they have high tides at noon and midnight all the year round, without variation." Both Sir Robert Ball and this gentleman contend for the theory of gravity and globularity. So I would interrogate does the sun and moon or the sun or moon always pass the meridian of Tahita "at noon and midnight all the year round without variation"?

The Panama Canal, a distance of about fifty miles, is not without locks because the times of the tides in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans do not coincide. On the Pacific side the tides rise several feet higher than on the Atlantic. Where does the pull of the moon in producing tides fit in here.

"March 3rd, 1904.

Department of Commerce and Labor,
Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D. C.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant I have to state that the rise and fall of tides at the Isthmus of Panama is as follows:

	Mean Tide	Spring Tide	
	Ft.	Ft.	In.
Colon	0.9	1	1
Panama	12.6	16	0

The time of high water is about three hours later at Panama than at Colon.

Respectfully yours,

SUPERINTENDENT."

5. Let us view the situation again from another standpoint. We find that our scientists tell us that "our earth is eighty-eight times the size of the moon. Also that the force of the sun's gravity on the earth is to the

moon's gravity what three is to five. That while the moon exerts five pounds or units of force on the earth, the sun exerts three pounds or units. Then while the moon exerts one pound or units of force, the sun exerts three-fifths of one unit. Then the two together exert but one and three-fifths units against eighty-eight units of gravital force exerted by the earth."—DeFord.

The earth then acts on the defensive. She balances her own mass with a force of gravity of forty-eight against one and three-fifths. Hence, it is allowed that the earth is exerting more than forty-four times the pull of the sun and moon. Now, can any one explain how the pull of the sun and moon can overcome more than forty-four times the earth's pull and cause the tides? Does not this prove again that the supposed pull or gravity of the sun and the moon have nothing whatever to do with causing tides? So, all efforts to maintain a so-called universal law of gravity, vanishes in thin air.

Gravity and Weight

"Gravitation" is a term derived from *Gravitus,* meaning weight. But how one weight can cause another weight to come towards it by reason of its weight, is a thing that no thinking person can understand.

Weight is scientifically defined as "a measure of the force of gravity." But weight is inherent in matter. It is merely a comparison of bulk with bulk as regards density, solidity and compactness. There is a distinction between inherent weight and extraneous gravitation. They may call it "gravitation" if they choose; but when an apple falls to the earth, it falls by its own weight when released from the branch on which it grows, and not because the apple has been pulled by the earth or the earth by the apple.

Why do not objects fall upwards? Gravity is supposed to act in every direction, especially upwards, while weight tends downwards. If gravitation were strong enough to move this vast earth and make tides it certainly would pull all loose and unattached objects away from the earth before it could move the earth, and so they would fall upwards. Objects move in the direction they are impelled or acted upon.

A balloon will ascend, because bulk for bulk it is lighter than air. It will rise to an altitude or position, at which elevation it will come to rest, having found its balance or equilibrium. Should it lose its bulk by an escape of gas, it will collapse and descend to earth again, for the simple reason that its weight is greater than that of the air it displaces. Wood floats in water, while a piece of solid iron sinks, because mass for mass the wood is lighter than the water it displaces, whereas bulk for bulk the iron is heavier than the water. The denser a body the greater its weight, and recognizing this truth the scientists tell us, gravity is another name for weight.

Let a man and a horse cross a swampy stretch of ground. They both will sink into the mud; but the horse will sink deeper because he is heavier than the man. This is said to be the "measure of the force of gravity" on the two bodies. But in reality it is a comparison of bulk with bulk. The greater bulk of the horse compared with the lesser bulk of the man, displaces a greater mass of mud than the man displaces, so the horse sinks deeper than the man; and each sink into the mud because they present to the mud a more solid and compact mass than the mud which they displace.

Drop a stone from a bridge into the water below. The stone passes through the thin air, then the more solid water into the mud below, and comes to rest on the solid earth beneath the mud. The solid earth is unyielding, the mud more yielding, the water still more so, and the air most of all. The earth stops the stone because it has the greatest power of resistance. Thus universal gravitation has been tried at the bar of Reason and it has been found to be an unsupported hypothesis, a gross delusion.

SECTION II

MOBILITY AND ROTUNDITY

IF we accept the modern hypothesis of terrestrial motion, without troubling to test its accuracy, we shall be duped into the belief that the earth rotates on its axis 1,000 miles equatorial motion, and travels over 65,000 miles in an orbit round the sun, and speeds through space, accompanied by the sun, moon and stars, a distance of 20,000 miles, all in *one hour.*

"Our earth" seems to give more trouble to the astronomers than all the heavenly bodies put together. If, as Prof. Lockyer says, "either the earth is at rest and the stars moving, or the stars at rest and the earth moving," how is it that no serious effort has been made to decide whether it is the earth or the stars which move? How is it that they are content to go on year after year, laboring under what is at best but a supposition that the earth moves, when according to their own admission, the phenomena may be as well accounted for either by the earth being at rest, and the sun and stars moving; or the sun and stars at rest and the earth moving.

It is certain that the theory of the earth's rotundity and that of its mobility must stand or fall together. A proof then of its immobility is virtually a proof of its non-rotundity. Now that the earth does not move, either on its axis or in an orbit round the sun or in any other way for that matter, is easily proven by experiments which have been made repeatedly.

FIRING PROJECTILES

If the earth went through space at the rate of eleven hundred miles in a minute of time, in a particular direction, as we are told, there would unquestionably be a difference in the result of firing off a projectile in that direction and in a direction the opposite to that one. But since, in fact, there is not the slightest difference in any such case, it is clear that any alleged motion of the earth is therefore disproved and cannot exist without destroying all the known principles of physics or natural philosophy.

If a projectile be fired from a rapidly moving body in an opposite direction to that in which the body is going, it will fall short of the distance at which it would reach if fired in the direction of motion. Now, since the earth is said to move at the rate of nineteen miles a second, in a certain direction, it would make all the difference imaginable if the gun were fired in an opposite direction. But, as in practice, there is not the slightest difference whichever way the thing may be done, we have a forcible overthrow of the foolish fancies relative to the earth's motion and its globularity.

The circumstances which attend bodies which are caused merely to fall from a great height prove nothing as to the motion or stability of the earth, since the object, if it be on a thing that is in motion, will participate in that motion; but if an object be thrown upwards from a body at rest, and again from a body in motion, the circumstances attending its descent will be very different. In the former case, it will fall if thrown vertically upwards, at the place from whence it was projected; in the latter case, it will fall behind, the moving body from which it is thrown will leave it in the rear.

Now, fix a gun firmly in the ground carefully plumbed in a true vertical position, fire off a projectile, and it will fall by the gun. If the earth traveled eleven hundred miles a minute, the projectile would fall miles behind the gun in the opposite direction to that of the supposed motion. Since, then, this is not the case in fact, the earth's fancied motion is untrue, and the whole range of modern astronomy does not contain one proof of its own accuracy.

"GODDARD'S ROCKET" AND A ROTATING EARTH

In the Boston Globe, December 18, 1929, is an article, accompanied by a photograph, written by John Barry, concerning Prof. Goddard and his famous "rocket," and among other things the writer says: "Some four miles out from Ayer the rocket tower was found. It stands some 60 feet in height *on a level spot*. Up through the center of the steel frame tower is a hollow course with rails on either side, not unlike the guide rails of an elevator or vertical railway. These rails are the tracks on which the grooved rocket will travel. It is aimed *straight up into the sky*. As to how high it will go is a question hard to answer. It might go 60 miles, 80 miles. It may go very much less . . . It (the "shell") *is expected to fall some place within the confines* of Camp Devens, *not far from the source of its departure.*"

The particular points regarding this "Rocket" and its steel tower is, that it stands on a perfectly *"level spot,"* and that it is plumbed perpendicular, or "is *aimed straight up* into the sky." Now, if the earth were stationary the shell would "fall to some place," "not far from the source of its departure," as it is "expected" to do. But if the earth is a whirling globe, it would move on and leave the rocket far in the rear. But since when such experiments are made the "shell" falls just where it "is expected to fall," "not far from the source of its departure," it is a clear case, and experimental proof that the earth is not a globe.

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE

If the earth were turning on its axis at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour, equatorial motion, the centrifugal force that would be generated by such velocity would be sufficient to destroy every structure that man ever made, and hurl the pieces into space with such force that the friction set up by air resistance would create a consuming heat and burn everything to ashes.

Let any one ponder and compute the resistance to centrifugal tension which would be necessary to keep the earth together if it were turning at the rate of 88,000 feet a minute. In the "Industrial Mathematics," page 284, under the section entitled: "Centrifugal Tension In a Pulley Rim," Mr. Marsh says: "The speed of a cast-iron pulley should not exceed 100, or even less, feet per second. The centrifugal tension in pounds on each cubic inch in the rim of a revolving pulley equals the weight of the rim per cubic inch times the square of the velocity of the rim in inches per second, divided by 32.2, the force of gravity."

In most of the large industrial plants where machine shop operations are in progress, one will find warnings posted for the benefit of those employed, reading something like this: "Danger! Do not turn this wheel above 2,000 revolutions per minute." The warning will probably be accompanied with a picture of a pulley or a grinding wheel flying in pieces from centrifugal tension, and a workman injured as a result, in order to impress the venturesome employees with the danger involved.

Now the axial speed of the earth is alleged to be 1466.66 feet a second, which is more than fourteen times as fast as it is safe to turn cast-iron, and yet the earth sticks together, whereas cast-iron would be thrown in every direction and crushed into many pieces by centrifugal force alone, if it were turned at a speed eighty per cent less than this.

Now the important point we wish to show here is that the centrifugal force or tension generated by the alleged turning of the earth, would be so much greater than the so-called force of gravity that there could be no room for comparison, much less a hope that gravity could overcome centrifugal force and assert its mastery, as astronomers contend that it does. If the earth were turning, the centrifugal force that would be generated, as indicated by the laws of mechanics and physics, would be 9,590,307 times greater than the so-called force of gravity. No wonder the great astronomer Brake, said: "The heavy mass of the earth, so little fit for motion in every respect, could not be displaced in the manner they propose, and move in three different ways like a celestial body, without a shock to the known principles of physics, even if they could set aside the express testimony of Scripture."

How could gravity, if it did exist, hold an object securely, when directly opposed by centrifugal force, which would exist if the earth turned, when the latter would be more than nine million times greater than gravity? Such a monstrous assumption is absurd to say the least, as pointed out by W. G. Voliva, in his writing.

DETECTING MOTION

If the earth is a globe, rotating on its axis, then the circles at the equator are larger than those at the poles, and like a large and small wheel connected to a shaft in a factory, the earth would be traveling through space faster at the equator than at the polar circles, because the circumference is greater; and all objects attached to the earth at the equator would participate in a greater amount of speed than at the polar circles; and people traveling from the polar regions to the equator, and vice-versa, could detect the difference in that velocity. But, since, in making such journeys no such difference in motion, even in the slightest degree, has ever been observed, it stands to reason that the earth has no such alleged motion.

Now the human body, like a thermometer or a barometer, is susceptible to climatic conditions and atmospheric changes. We can detect the slightest difference between heat and cold, wet and dry, and the body is affected by these sudden changes. We can also note the difference in altitude. One can go so high and reach an elevation where it will affect both the circulation and respiration to the extent that blood will flow from the mouth and nose. Then one can travel in a straight line at a terrific speed, better than in a circle, and not feel the effects. The human system would collapse under the alleged speed of equatorial motion.

Now people become car-sick by the motion of a train, and sea-sick by the motion of a ship, because they are not accustomed to such motions. All these changes are very noticeable. We can easily detect the difference in the motion of a train, the velocity of an airship, the speed of an elevator; but we can travel in every direction, to all parts of the world, and not feel the slightest difference or detect the least motion or velocity of the earth, in any degree whatsoever. Then, there is no such motion, and the earth is a stationary plain.

AERONAUTS

The aeronaut or the aviator is able to start in his balloon or airship and rise to an elevation of several miles, and remain for hours in the air, and come down again in the same country or place from which he ascended. Unless the earth dragged the balloon or airship along with it in its terrific speed, they would be left far behind in space; but since such air crafts have never been known thus to be left, it is an evidence that the earth does not move, and therefore that gravitation is a fake and that the whole system of modern astronomy is founded upon a falsehood.

If the earth rotated, bombs of military aviators thrown from a great altitude, would never explode in the place selected; and the aviators themselves could not descend at the same place, because the earth would speed away under them. Hence an aviator would not need to tire himself or endanger his life with a long dangerous flight from Paris to New York; but knowing that there is five hours difference in time between Paris and New York, in order to eat a dinner with his friends in New York at twelve o'clock noon, New York time, he simply would have to ascend up in his airship at twelve o'clock Paris time, and fly about in the air for five hours, and New York would come to him itself. But since aviators have spent hours in the air in their endurance flights, and have come down to the same place, in the same country where they left, it is a stunning rebuke to the foolish fancy of a rotating globular earth.

MOVEMENT OF CLOUDS

If the atmosphere above the earth for a distance of fifty miles or more is in motion with the earth and in the same direction as the earth, all objects floating in the air would move forward from west to east also. But it is a well known fact that clouds are continually seen moving in all manner of directions and frequently several different strata of clouds or air currents, are known to move in opposition to each other and in various directions at the same time. If the earth revolves through space from west to east at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour, the clouds appearing to us to move towards the east would have to move quicker than that to be thus seen; while those which appear to be moving in the opposite direction would have no necessity to be moving at all, since the motion of the earth would be more than sufficient to cause the appearance.

Now the best possession a man has is his senses, and it only takes a little common sense to show us that it is the clouds that move just as they appear to do, and that the earth therefore, is motionless.

ELONGATION OF CONTINENTS

The comets play an important part in the cycles of time, but their strangely elongated orbits are an everlasting contradiction to the Newtonian theory of gravitation. This is a fact confessed by every astronomer of any note.

The elongation of the continents of the earth also cry out in stunning rebuke against the Newtonian hypothesis of the rotundity and mobility of the earth. If this earth was once a molten mass which gradually cooled off as it revolved upon its axes, forming a crust to the surface of the earth, then the elongation of the land would be in a westerly direction; but as a matter of fact the elongation of configuration of the great continents of the earth are lengthened in a southerly direction. North and South America, Africa, India, and other great bodies of land stretch from the north and come to a point in southern latitudes. This could not have come about by chance, and it surely would not have happened were this earth a whirling globe of molten lava. Therefore we have in the formation of the great bodies of land, a clear evidence that this earth is not a globe.

UNATTACHED BODIES

If the earth were a globe, tumbling about through space, people—except those on the top—would certainly have to be fastened to its surface by some means or other, whether by the "attraction" of astronomers, or by some other undiscovered and undiscoverable process. But since we know that we can walk on its surface without any other aid than that which is necessary for locomotion on a plane, it follows that the globular theory cannot be true.

Man's experience tells him that he is not constructed like flies with secretions in their feet, so they can live and move upon the ceiling of a room with as much safety as on the floor; and since the modern theory of a planetary earth necessitates a crowd of theories to keep company with it; one of them being that men are actually bound to the earth by a force which fastens them to it "like needles round a spherical loadstone," a theory perfectly outrageous and opposed to all human experience, it follows that unless we can trample upon common sense and ignore the teachings of experience, we have an evidence that the teachings of the astronomers cannot be sustained; and this leads to the conclusion that the earth is not a globe.

Up and Down In Nature

According to the Newtonian theory there is neither up nor down from the earth. Now shall we accept this theory and believe a lie and deceive our own senses, and say that there is neither large nor small, round or square, a straight line or a curved, white or black; but if we use our God given senses, believe our own eyes then we are compelled to believe in an up and down in nature.

The Scriptures of truth invariably speak of an up and down; but if the earth is a globe they do not exist further than relative terms. If the earth is a globe, it necessarily must revolve in order to get the sun's rays on all parts, and it is evident to the most simple that the revolution is made complete every twenty-four hours. Therefore, that which is "up" at any given time of the day would be "down" at the same hour of the night. So we readily see that at whatever point or moment we fix our eyes upwards, in less than one second we are moving our sight rapidly downwards. Before a sentence could be uttered, expressive of any object on which our eyes could rest that might be called "above," they would be millions of miles from the first position. But as we know this is not the case in fact, it is only another delusion of the astronomers to deceive the people by telling them we are on a revolving earth. But the common sense of all men tell them that there is an "up" and a "down" in nature, even as regards the heavens and the earth; but the theory of modern astronomers necessitates the conclusion that there is not; therefore the theory of the astronomers is opposed to common sense—Yes, and to inspiration as well—and this is a common sense proof that the earth is not a globe.

RISING AND SETTING SUN

The concentric and progressive motion of the sun over the earth is in every sense practically demonstratable; yet the Newtonian astronomers insist upon it that the sun only *appears* to move, and that this *appearance* arises from the motion of the earth; the affirmation of the Scriptures, the experiments of science and the observations and applications of our senses are never to be relied upon! A *theory* which is absolutely false in its ground-work, and ridiculously illogical in its details demands that the earth is round and moves upon axis, and in several other directions, and that these motions are sufficient to account for certain phenomena without requiring the sun to move; therefore the sun is a fixed body—its motion is only apparent! Such reasoning is a disgrace to philosophy, and fearfully dangerous at the best, to the religious interests of humanity.

It is thought because the sun seems to rise in the east and set in the west, the earth really spins in the opposite direction; that is, from west to east. Now, this is no better than though we were to say, because a man seems to be coming up the street, the street really goes down to the man; and since true science would contain no such nonsense as this, it follows that so-called science of theoretical astronomy is not true, and therefore, the earth is not a globe.

PARALLAX OF STARS

In addition to all this, we have learned that astronomers are wholly unable to obtain any parallax in the fixed stars, although the earth's orbit is said to be 186,000,000 miles. Astronomers themselves acknowledge this. (See Webster on parallax.)

It is supposed, according to the Newtonian theory, that the earth is, in June, about 186,000,000 miles away from its position in December. But since it is possible in middle north latitudes to see the north star on looking out of a window that faces it—and out of the very same corner of the very same pane of glass in the very same window—all the year round, it is convincing argument enough for any man in his natural senses that we have made no motion at all.

It can be easily shown that an easterly or a westerly motion is necessarily a circular course round the central North. The only north point or center of motion of the heavenly bodies known to man is that formed by the north star, which is over the central portion of the outstretched earth. When, therefore, astronomers tell us of a planet taking a westerly course round the sun, the thing is as meaningless to them as it is to us, unless they make the sun the northern center of the motion, which they cannot do! Since, then, the motion which they tell us the planets have is on the face of it, absurd; and as a matter of fact, the earth can have no absurd motion at all, it is clear that it cannot be what astronomers say it is—a planet; and if not a planet, not a whirling globe.

THE PENDULUM

Astronomers have made experiments with pendulums which have been suspended from the interior of high buildings, and have exulted over the idea of being able to prove the rotation of the earth on its axis, by the varying direction taken by the pendulum over a prepared table underneath—asserting that the table moved round under the pendulum instead of the pendulum shifting and oscillating in different directions over the table. But since it has been found that, as often as not, the pendulum went round the wrong way for the rotation theory, chagrin has taken the place of exultation, and we have a proof of the failure of the astronomers in their efforts to substantiate a theory.

In referring to "The Figure of the Earth, by J. Von Gumpach," second edition, 1862, Pages 229 to 244. Results will be seen of sixty-seven experiments with the pendulum, made in every latitude north and twenty-nine south of the equator; by Captain Foster, Kayter and General Sabine, all of which are admitted to be absolutely worthless for proving anything regarding the assumed motion of the earth through space. The keeper of Forcanlt's great pendulum in Paris, made the statement to a friend visiting there, that, "It proves nothing." Such testimony as this ought to make pendulum-proof worshippers think. The vibrations of a pendulum therefore are of no use, or value, as far as the motions of the earth are concerned. Like all other so-called proofs, it is worthless. Every practical clock maker and repairer knows that if the earth is unsteady enough to prove by the above experiments that it revolves, then it is not steady enough to have the accurate timepieces that we do have on the earth, so far then as clocks or pendulums proving the earth bobbing about through space, it is too silly and far-fetched for any consideration whatever. If pendulum experiments depend upon a rotary earth for its effects, then why is it necessary to start the pendulum in motion in the first place. Second, why does the pendulum ultimately cease to move at all, it would oscillate perpetually.

METEORS

The velocity of a meteor is said to be only about one-eighth that of the alleged speed of the earth; then why do not all meteors seem to be going in a direction opposite the path of the earth? If the earth were traveling so much faster it would certainly pass all meteors en route. They should then all appear to be going in one general direction. But this is not the case, they go in all directions; and in all directions at the one and same time, and unless they burn out, they seem to manage to locate the earth regardless of its terrific speed and lodge upon it, a thing they could not do unless it was, as it is in fact, an outstretched plane.

PERPETUAL COLD

If the earth is a globe, then we always would fly into a space of everlasting cold, where the sun never heats nor shines, and it would be even during the most heated summer on the earth. The half-surface of the earth, heated by the sun in the daytime, would not be sufficient to conserve its acquired warmth against that space of a terrible cold, and to heat it similarly as the heated air of the tropic and moderate zones can not heat the cold North, or as the hot zone cannot heat our winter. The heat the earth would receive during the day, when it faced the sun, would soon disappear in that space of everlasting cold. The warmth of the earth alone, without the heat of the sun would not be able to disperse frosts of that cold space, and then we would experience an intolerable cold in the next morning even in the hottest summer, before we would come back to face the sun. But to the contrary, we have so warm and windless mornings in the summer time that a little frost can turn a night or morning in August into an unpleasant cool time, after the hottest day. These conditions indicate the untruthfulness of a rotating globular earth.

ANTIPODES

If the earth were a globe, there certainly would be—if we could imagine the thing to be peopled all around—"Antipodes"; "people who," declares the dictionary, "living exactly on the opposite side of the globe to ourselves have their feet opposite to ours"; people who are hanging heads downwards whilst we are standing heads up. But since the theory allows us to travel to those parts of the earth where the people are said to be heads downwards and still to fancy ourselves to be heads upwards and our friends whom we have left behind us to be heads downwards, it follows that the whole thing is a myth, a dream, a delusion, and a snare.

SECTION III

CURVATURE OF THE EARTH

WE are told by the astronomers that this earth is a globe, approximately 8,000 miles in diameter, which consequently gives a circumference of about 25,000 miles, which again has been computed or worked out as practically 8 inches to the mile multiplied by the square of the distance; this formula is the acknowledged standard by all surveyors, engineers, navigators and astronomers the world over, who hold to the Newtonian theory.

The Encyclopædia Britannica says: "The amount of curvature or diverging from the vertical increases as the square of the distances. That the curvature of the earth is eight inches for the first mile, thirty-two for the second mile, and so on." In other words, square the distance, multiply the product by eight and divide by twelve if you wish to reduce it to feet and inches. This is the accepted rule and may be found in any standard work on Geodesy or Geometry.

TABLE FOR CURVATURE

Distance	*Curvature*
1 mile	8 inches
2 miles	2 feet, 8 inches
4 miles	10 feet, 8 inches
6 miles	24 feet, 8 inches
8 miles	42 feet, 8 inches
10 miles	66 feet, 8 inches
20 miles	266 feet, 8 inches
40 miles	1,066 feet, 8 inches
60 miles	2,400 feet, 8 inches
100 miles	1 mile, 462 yards

Divergency

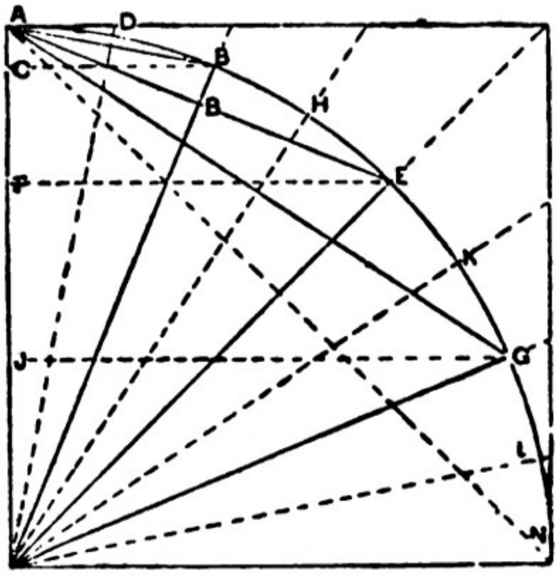

Diagram 2

We give here a diagram and proportionate scale, showing the amount of divergency there would be circumnavigating a globe eight thousand miles in diameter, also the amount of convexity there would be above a straight line drawn from two points on a globe.

We will first start at the left hand upper corner at A and go to B; now we have gone down to C on the perpendicular line, and D is the chord of the arc, or the convexity, or curvature existing between the two points A and B. Again we will start at A and go to E; here we have certainly descended to F on the vertical, and the convexity is BB, or one-fourth of the distance from A to F. On the periphery or circumference of the arc the radiating lines are equally distanced apart, while A, C, F, J and the radiating point shows the actual amount of increase downward there would be in sailing around a globe whose poles are vertical, or even inclined, as claimed. At N, the equator, if sailing north or south the ship is vertical; if she changes her course, and sails at right angles with the ship's compass, she is then on beam's end and at right angles from her former position.

By this scale we demonstrate to an infallible certainty—First: that the amount of divergency as we go from the prime vertical, is eight inches multiplied by the square of the distance,—see table of curvature. Second: that the amount of convexity between two given points on any circle is, approximately, one-fourth of the divergency,—see diagram.

The above rules are the accepted ones by scientists of the day, and for the first thousand miles the divergency or downward tendency increases at a greater *pro rata,* while the apex of the convexity or chord of the arc ever remains the same ratio to distance. In the light of demonstrated facts it can be clearly seen, and fully illustrated, the impossibility of the convexity of water or the globularity of the earth.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

If the earth were a globe, it would, unquestionably, have the same general characteristics, no matter what its size may be, as a small globe that may be stood upon the table. As the small globe has top, bottom, and sides, so must also the large one, no matter how large it may be. But as the earth, which is supposed to be a large globe, has no sides or bottom as the small globe has, the conclusion is irresistible that it is a proof that the earth is not a globe.

OBSERVATION

From the natural appearance of the earth's surface, it looks to be a plain. We know that the best possessions of a man are his senses; and when he uses them all he will not be deceived in his survey of nature. It is only when one faculty or another is neglected or abused, that he is deluded. Every man in full command of his senses knows that a level surface is a flat horizontal one; but astronomers tell us that the true level is the curved surface of a globe. They know that man requires a level surface on which to live, so they give him one in name, which is not one in fact. Since this is the best that astronomers with their theoretical science can do for their fellow creatures—deceive them—it is clear that things are not as they say they are; and since observations and practical tests agree, we have ocular and physical evidence that this earth is not a globe.

TESTIMONY OF AERONAUTS AND AVIATORS

It is the testimony of every aeronaut and aviator that as they arise from the earth, the appearance presented to them, even at the highest elevation they have ever attained, is that of a concave, scooped out surface, and this is exactly what is to be expected of a surface that is truly level, since it is the nature of a level surface to appear to rise to a level with the eye of the observer.

Mr. Elliot, an American aeronaut, in a letter giving an account of his ascension from Baltimore, thus speaks of the appearance of the earth from a balloon: "I don't know that I ever hinted heretofore that the aeronaut may well be the most skeptical man about the rotundity of the earth. Philosophy imposes the truth upon us; but the view of the earth from the elevation of the balloon is that of an immense terrestrial basin." (Zetelic, Pg. 37.) Mr. Glaisher, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, states: "The plane of the earth offers another delusion to the traveler in the air, to whom it appears as a *concave* surface," and that "The horizon always appeared on a level with the car." Now, since we may search amongst the laws of optics in vain for any principle that would cause the surface of a globe to turn its face upwards instead of downwards, it is an ocular demonstration as to the non-rotundity of the earth.

PRACTICAL SURVEYING

Surveyors' operations in the construction of highways, railroads, tunnels, and canals are conducted without the slightest "allowance" being made for "curvature," although it is taught that this so-called "allowance" is absolutely necessary. There is a standard to which all intelligent people who have eyes, whether cross-eyed, nigh-sighted, or far-sighted, may resort for proof; and that standard is the line of sight and the rays of light. It is a fact which no astronomer, surveyor or engineer will deny or question, that the theodolite (telescope and level of the surveyor) conforms to and coincides with the spirit level, and these coincide with the line of sight, which does not conform to the supposed curve of the earth or any curve whatever, apparent or unapparent.

In order to get a straight line we must first get something that does not conform to any curve whatever, in any direction, in the least particle. Now there are two things that can be demonstrated to be straight; the rays of light and the line of sight. This can be easily demonstrated by putting the matter to a test. In the first place try and throw a ray of light around the corner of a cube or box. Second, try and see around the corner of a house or over the top, by any device—a crooked tube for instance. It cannot be done. The image of an object may be reflected, but it will not be the thing itself.

It is well known that in the Argentine Republic and other parts of South America, there are railways which have been constructed, and are thousands of miles long without curve or gradient.

Mr. Hughes, chief officer of the steamer "City of London," states: "I have projected thousands of miles of level railway in South America, and never heard of *any allowance for curvature being made.* On one occasion I surveyed over one thousand miles of railway which was a perfect straight line all the way.'' What more convincing evidence would one need of the level surface of the earth than this. It is a clear proof that the earth is not a globe.

EXPERIMENTS ON STANDING WATER

It is a matter of fact which has been repeatedly demonstrated, that whenever experiments have been made on the surface of standing water, this surface has always been found to be level, horizontal, flat. If the earth were a globe, the surface of all standing water would be convex. But experiments made on canals and lakes prove its surface to be level.

In Cambridge, Eng., there is the ''Old Bedford'' canal which runs straight for the distance of six miles, upon which many experiments have been made, and it was discovered that ''the surface of the water for a length of six miles did not to any appreciable extent decline or curvate downward from the line of sight.'' If the earth were a globe, the surface of six miles length of water would have been six feet higher in the center than at the two extremities, or in the amount of divergency, 16 feet below the observer's line of sight. Similar tests have been made on the Erie Canal, and Lake Erie, and it has been found that ''throughout the cut it is straight, on the bottom, conforming to the line of sight by the surveyor's theodolite and transit level.'' An old and true adage is, ''You cannot have two hills without a hollow.'' It is equally true that there cannot be two points on a globe without a hill or convexity between. Here is experimental proof and demonstrated evidence that water has no curvature or convexity, and that the earth is not a globe.

Flow of Rivers

There are rivers that flow for hundreds of miles towards the level of the sea without falling more than a few feet—notable, the Nile, which in a distance of a thousand miles falls but one foot. The Amazon lowers only twelve feet in a distance of 700 miles; the La Plata has only a descent of one thirty-third of an inch a mile. Now, a level expanse extending over these distances is quite incompatible with the idea of the convexity of the earth. If the earth is a globe, then the fall of the Nile in a flow of 1,000 miles should be 126 miles, instead of one foot; the drop of the Amazon should be 61 miles in a 700 mile run, instead of 12 feet; and the dip of the La Plata should be 264 times what it is.

The Mississippi River of North America flows from North to South, a distance of about 3,000 miles towards the Equator. According to the accepted theory it must therefore be continually ascending this bulge as it nears the equatorial line; until, by the time it reaches the Gulf of Mexico, it will have climbed a hill something like eight miles high! It is contrary to the nature of water to run uphill, but we know that it will always seek a falling route down to its level in the sea.

Then again there are rivers which flow east, west, north, and south, and in all directions over the surface of the earth at the same time. But, if the earth were a globe, some of these rivers would be flowing uphill and others down; taking it for granted that there really is an "up" and a "down" in nature, whatever form she may assume. But since rivers do not flow uphill and the globular theory requires they should, it is a clear proof that the earth is not a globe, and that the axiom we learned at school in our study of hydrostatics, that "water always finds its own level," again becomes true, because the surface of all standing water is level, horizontal and not convex. Thus we see how irrefutable facts directly controvert the theories and assumptions of modern astronomy, and how persistently these facts are ignored.

CANAL CONSTRUCTION

No allowance has ever been made in any canal construction for the supposed curvature of the earth. Does it not seem strange that one should look for curvature in a canal that was constructed on a horizontal datum line; constructed in the same manner that the Chinese cut the Great Canal of China, 2,000 miles long; believing as they did, and still believe the earth to be an outstretched plane.

In the Encyclopædia Britannica there is an elaborate description of the "Suez Canal," with detailed maps and drawings. This canal connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, and furnishes a fair sample between theoretical and practical engineering. The canal is 100 miles in length and without locks, so that the waters within it are simply a connection and a continuation from sea to sea. It forms a straight and level surface of water from one end to the other; and no allowance for any supposed curvature was made in its construction.

In reply to an inquiry sent to the Manchester Ship Canal Company, Engineer's Office, the information was given that "it is *Not* the practice in laying out public works to make allowance for the curvature of the earth." Should any one attempt to make any such allowance thought to be necessary, they would find themselves forbidden by an Act of Parliament which does not allow it in practice. A "Standing Order" of the House of Lords and Commons states: "Form in which plans and Sections are to be prepared—Sections to be drawn to the same *Horizontal* Scale as *the plan,* to show surface of ground, the *datum line.* Distances to be marked on *Datum line,* which is to be *horizontal throughout.*" Now, if the earth were a globe, this "Standing Order" could not be carried out; but it is carried out; therefore the globular theory cannot be true.

The *datum line* of the "Suez Canal" is 26 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and is continued level, horizontal, from one sea to the other; and throughout the whole length of the work, the surface of the water runs parallel with this *datum line.* If allowance had to be made for curvature it would have been impossible to construct the canal, for in the distance of 100 miles there is a curvature or divergency of one mile, 462 yards.

The Baltic and North Sea Canal is 61 miles long; it has no locks because the two seas it connects are level. No allowance was made for curvature, although in that distance 2,480 feet should have been accounted for, if the earth is a globe. The *datum line* is just what fixes the matter and establishes the difference between theoretical astronomy and practical survey.

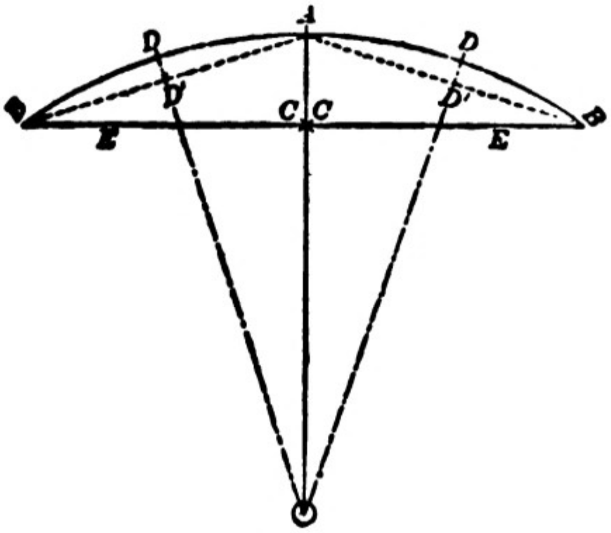

DIAGRAM 3

Let the arc from B to B in diagram 3, represent the 100 miles length of the canal. In the 100 miles we have gone down 6.666 feet, 8 inches. The chord of the arc would be 1.664 feet between A and CC.

Now we will start in the middle of this work at A and go either way to B, and it is evident, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that we have descended on the vertical from A to CC, and made a cut or hole in the earth 1.666 feet at either end of the arc BB, and from D to D is the chord and apex of the arc, showing a convexity of one-fourth the divergency, or 414 feet in the 50 miles from A to B.

To speak without exaggeration, a thousand parallel cases might be given, but if we let hypothetical theory run away with our senses, then demonstrated facts have no bearing on the point. We are satisfied that we have abundantly proven that the earth is not a globe; yet we do not ignore some of the commonly supposed reasons and alleged demonstrated facts to the contrary.

SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY

"Chambers Information for the People" states that: "In North America, the basin or drainage of the Mississippi is estimated at 1,300,000 square miles, and that of the St. Lawrence at 600,000 while northward of the 50th parallel, extends an inhospitable flat of perhaps greater dimensions. Next in order of importance is that section of Europe extending from the German Sea through Prussia, Poland and Russia, towards the Ural Mountains, presenting indifferently tracts of heath, sand and open pasture, and regarded by geographers as *One Vast Plain.* So *flat* is the general profile of the region, that it has been remarked, *it is possible to draw a line from London to Moscow, which would not practically vary from a dead level.*''

The ''Atlas of Physical Geography'' states that: ''Vast areas exhibit a *perfectly dead level,* scarcely a rise existing through 1,500 miles from the Carpathians to the Urals, South of the Baltic *the country is so flat* that a prevailing north wind will drive the water of the Stattiner Haff into the Oder, and give the river a backward flow 30 or 40 miles.''

''The plains of Venezuela and New Granada, in South America, chiefly on the left of the Orinoco, are termed llanos, or level fields. Often in the space of 270 square miles *the surface does not vary a single foot.*''

In the book, ''Nature of Man,'' by Prof. Carpenter, we read: ''Nothing seems to have struck the 'Challenger' surveyors more than the extraordinary *flatness* of that depressed portion of the earth's crust which forms the floor of the Great Ocean area. If the bottom of mid-ocean were laid dry, an observer standing on any spot of it

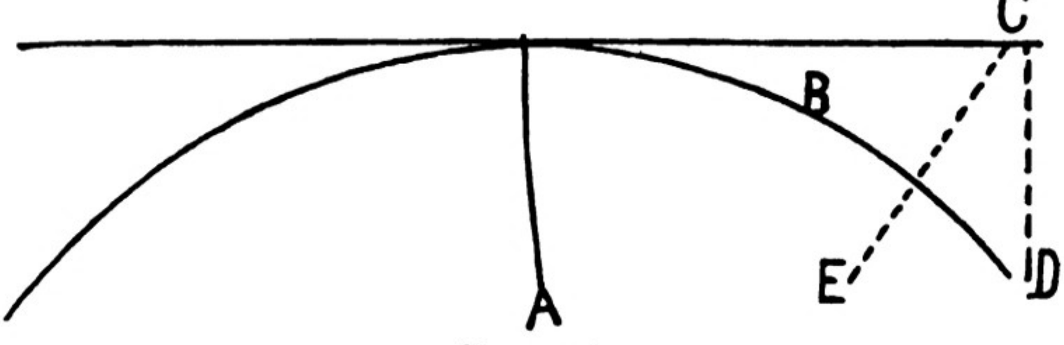

DIAGRAM 4

would find himself *surrounded by a plain* only comparable to that of the North American prairies."

In this figure the curved line B represents the surface of the earth, A the perpendicular or vertical line, and C the horizontal, level, tangential line, standing at right angles to the vertical A; the dotted lines D and E represent the fall or dip of the surface in any given distance, and this dip is manifestly as great, whether we reckon the dip towards the center of the globe in the direction of CE, or at right angles from the line of sight CD.

So, if the surface of the earth is curved, the dip from London to Moscow should be 847 miles instead of showing a dead level. In 1,500 miles from the Carpathians to the Urals the dip should be 284 miles. The drop in 270 square miles would be over 170 feet and not "not a single foot." Here is scientific and demonstrated testimony that this earth is not a globe but one vast outstretched plain.

SHIPS AND LIGHTHOUSES

Ships and lighthouses have been seen at sea and from sea, at a distance ranging from 150 to 200 miles, which according to the scale of the supposed "curvature" given by astronomers, they ought to be many hundreds of feet, in some cases, below the line of sight.

The distance at which lights are visible at sea furnishes undeniable evidence that the oceans are level and the earth a plain. In Southern California, Mount Lowe has an immensely powerful searchlight—3,000,000 candle power. The rays from this search light are so powerful that they can be seen at a distance of 150 miles on the Pacific Ocean. It is said that a newspaper can be read by the aid of its light at a distance of 35 miles. Many powerful searchlights today send a beam of light from

200 to 300 miles in a straight line. Now taking into consideration the altitude of the lighthouse, and making all necessary allowances for elevations, say 3,500 feet above sea level, an observer at 150 miles distance would even then be about two miles and more below where this light would strike the horizon. If the earth were a globe this light would have to pierce a tremendous hill of land and water in order to be visible.

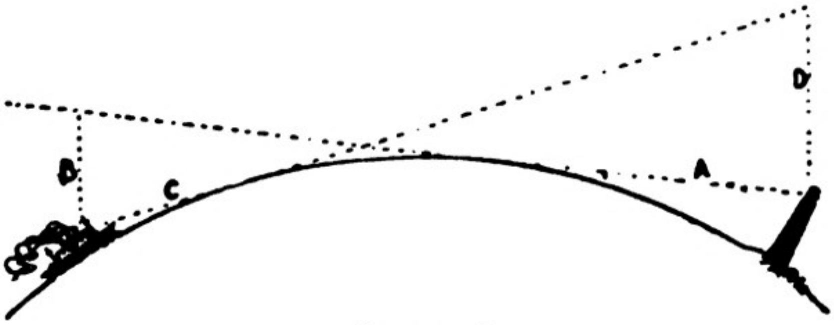

Diagram 5

Observe carefully this diagram, which only serves to illustrate a point. The pilot in the lighthouse looks in a straight line out to sea. His line of sight A strikes the surface of the water at a distance proportioned to his height above the sea level, and passes straight on. That line is tangential to the surface of the water at the point it strikes the water, and continues so. It does not curve with the curved surface of the water. Therefore, the vessel at B would be four miles below the pilot's line of sight if the supposed curvature existed. But since the pilot could not see in a curved line, nor through a hill of water; and since he did see the vessel, we conclude this and many other instances of the like character on record prove positively that no such curvature exists on the ocean and that it is level, horizontal, a plain. Furthermore, the navigator, looking towards the lighthouse along the line C would, from a distance of 150 miles as reported, miss the light at D by about three miles. It would be that much too low for his line of sight. This is another indisputable proof that the earth is not a globe.

Now this diagram is a fac-simile of many illustrations and examples which may be found in school books and standard works, used to represent the curvature of the earth. But of course the diagram is all out of proportion and can only be used as an illustration and nothing more.

It will be noticed by placing a protractor on the diagram that the entire length of the scale is about 65 degrees of the arc of a complete circle. Now 65 degrees at sixty miles each—3,900 miles. From the water to the top of the lighthouse is 5 degrees—300 miles high. From the water to the topmast of the ship is about 300 miles. From the lighthouse to the ship is about 40 degrees which equals 2,400 miles, on the globe hypothesis, or any other theory where proportion is used. The only thing in a diagram or scale of this kind that approximates to the truth, when used to illustrate the curvature of the earth, is the idea it conveys, and that is based on a hypothesis, which is only a supposition and can be of no practical value whatever.

THE ALANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE

The surveyor's plans in relation to the laying of the first Atlantic cable, show that in 1665 miles, from Valentia, Ireland, to St. John's, Newfoundland, the surface of the Atlantic Ocean is a level surface, and not the astronomer's "level" either. The authoritative drawings, published at the time, are a standing evidence of the fact, and form a practical proof of the level, horizontal surface of the ocean. If the earth were a globe, it would, if we take Valentia to be the place of departure, curvate downwards, in the 1665 miles across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, according to the astronomers' own tables, more than three hundred miles; but as the surface of the Atlantic does not curve, the fact of its levelness having been demonstrated by the Telegraph cable surveyors, it follows this earth is not a globe.

If, instead of taking our point of departure at Valentia, we consider ourselves at St. John's the 1665 miles of water between us and Valentia would just as well curvate downwards as it did in the other case. Hence, since the direction in which the Earth is said to "curvate" is interchangeable, depending upon the position occupied by a man upon its surface, it follows that the theory is an outrage, an utter absurdity, and that the Earth does not curvate at all.

Astronomers are in the habit of considering two points on the Earth's surface without, it seems, any limit as to the distance that lies between them, as being on a level, and the intervening section even though it be an ocean, as a vast "hill" of water! The Atlantic Ocean in taking this view of the matter, would form a "hill of water" more than a hundred miles high! The idea is simply monstrous, and could only be entertained by scientists whose whole business is made up of material of this description; and it certainly requires no argument to deduce from such "science" as this a satisfactory proof that the Earth is not a globe.

THE HELIOGRAPH

The London Daily Mail, February 2, 1900, in making reference to an extended article in Harper's Weekly, October 20, 1894, giving particulars of an experiment made with the Glassford flashlight or heliograph, among other things states: "The distance which these sun flashes will travel is hardly credible. The record was

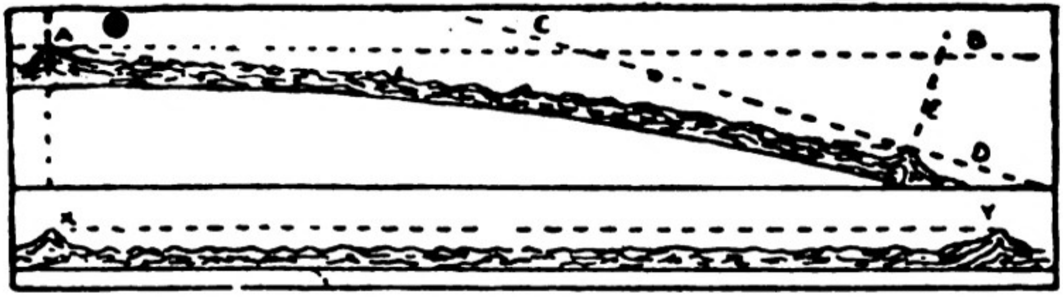

DIAGRAM 6

made by Captain W. A. Glassford, U. S. Army Signalling Corps, who in some experiments in Western America succeeded in opening up and maintaining communication by heliograph between Mount Ellen, Utah, Mount Uncompahgre, Colorado—*a hundred and eighty-three miles apart*. He used an eight-inch mirror. No other method of signalling can go nearly as far as the heliograph. A two foot flag signal cannot be seen further than three miles with the naked eye, or double that distance with a telescope.'' The point to be observed here is the distance signalled—183 miles. Any work on Geodesy gives the curvature of the earth as eight inches for the first mile and after that eight inches multiplied by the square of the number of miles; thus, the curvature, dip or divergency in 183 miles would be, 183 × 183 = 33, 489 × 8 = 22,326 feet, over four miles. Now a straight line, the line of sight, which is always a straight line, running at right angles to the perpendicular at the transmitting station, Mt. Uncompahgre (A), would run as a tangent from the line of curvation, so that in 183 miles the curvation would place Mt. Ellen downwards from the tangent line, over four miles. "Yet the receiving station on Mt. Ellen was seen on a level with the eye from Mt. Uncompahgre, on a line coincident with the tangent line.'' The experiment is on record at Washington, and goes down as another incontrovertible proof that this earth is not a globe.

LONG-DISTANCE PHOTOGRAPHY

The following statement was released by the War Department in Washington on November 11, and appeared in *The United States Daily*, November 14, 1929:

"Announcement has been made of the success met with in taking an aerial photograph of Mt. Rainier from a distance of 227 miles. The distance achieved in this long-distance photograph exceeds by 50 miles any previous record. Photographs were also obtained from a distance of 214 miles. The photographer who accomplished this notable record in photographic work was Capt. Albert W. Stevens, chief of the aerial photographic unit of the materiel division, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. Lieut. John D. Corkille, one of the most experienced flyers in the Army Air Corps, piloted the airplane.

"These remarkable photographs were obtained the past Summer during a 14,000-mile aerial photographic tour of the northwestern part of the United States. This project was authorized by the War Department because of the valuable contributions to military photography that were expected to result. The territory covered included Bryce Canyon of Zion National Park and the very rugged forest country in the Cascade Mountain regions, the flyers putting in more than 140 hours of flying time.

"In the 227-mile picture, the Three Sister Mountains are shown in the foreground 15 miles away, while successively in the distance are Mt. Washington, Three Fingered Jack, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Rainier. Mt. Rainier is in the State of Washington, and the picture was taken from well south in the State of Oregon. The take-off field was Eugene, Oregon, about an hour's flight away from the territory where the photographs were made.

"The mountains clearly shown are far beyond the distance the eye can see. Even on clear days the atmosphere contains sufficient haze to limit vision to much less than 27 miles. But the long-distance photographs were made on film sensitive to the invisible infra-red rays that penetrate smoke and haze. *In the picture, Mt. Rainier appears lower than the other mountains to the foreground because of the curvature of the earth's surface, although in reality it is higher.*

"Because the photographer could not see his objective, he was obliged on the various days when the picture was attempted simply to point his camera in the direction of Mt. Rainier and then to await the development of the film to learn whether he had been successful.

"*The photograph was made from an altitude of 17,000 feet* above a landmark which could be identified on a map. When the negative was developed and it was shown that Mt. Rainier had been covered, the distance was measured on the map from the mountain to the landmark. Because of the fact that the heavy forest fires this year served to greatly increase the haze, it is believed that, if an attempt were made to take the photographs before the season of forest fires begins, utilizing the same photographic materials used in this flight, even a greater distance range could be covered.

"In addition to the photographic data gained on these long-distance pictures, it is thought they may yield important measurements relating to *the curvature of light rays around the surface of the earth.* Some time, however, will be required in working out these computations.

"The airplane used on this flight was the CO-8 (De Haviland fitted with Loening Amphibian wings) powered with a Liberty engine. The gas capacity is 130 gallons.

The camera was an Army K-6, using an Eastman 500 mm. focal length lens, Kryptocyanine hypersensitized film, and red filter.

"The great value of high altitude or long-distance photography in time of war is obvious. It would mean the ability to secure layouts of enemy territory far beyond the reach of enemy anti-aircraft guns. But the value extends to peacetime work also. Any information which will result in higher haze penetration photography applies to obliques as well as vertical high altitude work. In oblique photography increased penetration means the possibility of mapping far greater areas in a single operation with the use of the four or five-lens Army mapping cameras. This would be infinitely valuable to surveyors."

This, with other experiments which have been made in long-distance photography, proves the collapse of the globular theory. In the first place, this photograph of Mt. Rainier was taken from a distance of 227 miles, and from an altitude of only 17,000 feet. Now the curvature in 227 miles, according to the globular system, is 34,352 and one-half feet; hence the camera could not have registered Mt. Rainier, if the earth were a globe, since it would have been far below the line of sight, or behind the alleged curvature of the earth. But the stubborn fact remains—it did register—and since cameras are not registering objects at long or short range, that are intercepted or obstructed by intervening objects or obstructions, it only goes to show that there is no curvature or convexity of the earth.

Then again, knowing this, the fact the camera did register, to be inconsistent with the theory of curvature, scientists have clouded the issue with another theory, that light rays curve around the surface of the earth. But why can one not see a light around the corner then? Did any one ever see a ray of light bend except by refraction, which is very limited and cannot be applied in this case?

Furthermore, it is stated that "in the picture, Mt. Rainier appears lower than the other mountains to the foreground because of the curvature of the earth's surface, although in reality it is higher." Now this is positively not the reason. We can look out of the window of our house and see a tall lamp-pole some distance away, which seems higher than a church spire, which is right in range with it some two miles away, but as a matter of fact the church spire is three or four times as high as the lamp-pole. Then why is it that the appearance is just opposite to the facts? It is due to the law of perspective! There is no such thing as curvature; if there were the above picture would be impossible. Here then, we have absolute proof, in the taking of long-distance army photographs, that the earth is not a globe.

THE HORIZON LINE

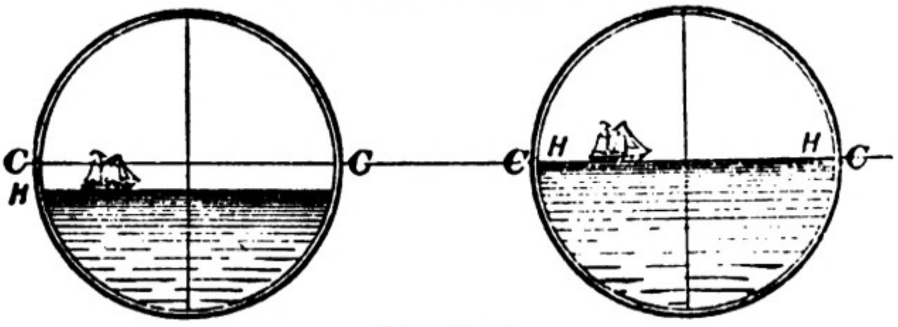

DIAGRAM 7

It is affirmed that, in looking through a surveyor's instrument, when "leveled," because the horizon always appeared below the cross hair, as shown in the diagram, CC the cross hair and H, the horizon; that the surface of the water must be curved. Many tests have been made, however, of this apparent rising of the water and sea horizon to the level of the eye, and to an eye-line at right angles to a plumb line from many different places and at different altitudes. In every instance when the experiment was tried this appearance was found to exist; but it was noticed that different instruments gave different degrees of horizontal depression below the cross hair. In instruments of the very best construction and of the most perfect adjustment, called technically, "collimation," there was a slight divergence of the rays of light from the axis of the eye, on passing through the several glasses of the theodolite. It is the result of refraction from looking through the various lenses of the telescope.

Every scientific surveyor of experience is fully aware of this, and other peculiarities in all such instruments, and are always ready to make allowances for them in important surveys. But, in order to establish facts, and put this horizon line question beyond the shadow of a doubt, in making these tests, an instrument was produced, a cited and graduated level, having *no lens*. In making these comparative experiments it was found that in every leveling instrument where lenses are employed, there is, of necessity more or less divergence of the line of sight from the true or normal axis. Not many surveyors, especially inland, has every really understood that the center of his vision, both vertical and horizontal, was the axis of his eye. But in instruments having no lenses, when accurately adjusted, it was found to point directly to the horizon line, as represented in the diagram.

No artist would risk his reputation by drawing a sea-sky horizon curved. The straighter his horizon the more perfect his picture will be. Fix a board or straight-edge, any length, at any altitude above the sea level, perfectly

Making Observations

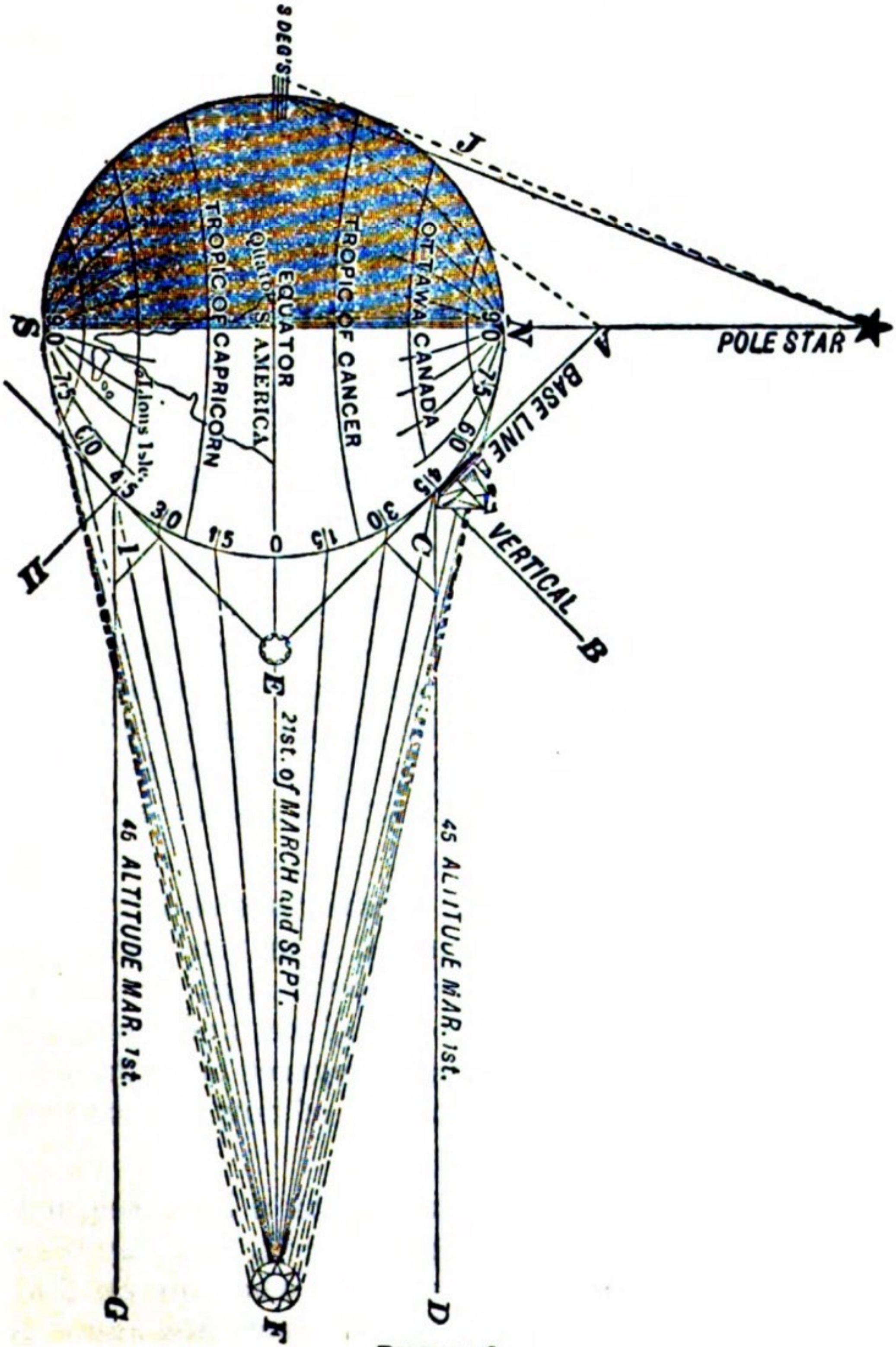
5 DEG'S
J
POLE STAR
A
BASE LINE
VERTICAL
B
S
N
90
75
60
45
30
15
0
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Quito
S. AMERICA
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CANCER
OTTAWA CANADA
I
II
C
E
21st. of MARCH and SEPT.
46 ALTITUDE MAR. 1st.
45 ALTITUDE MAR. 1st.
G
F
D

DIAGRAM 8

leveled. Then sight the distant horizon over the smooth upper edge of the board and it will be seen to run perfectly parallel with its upper edge, ten or twenty miles, according to the altitude of the observer. This would be impossible if the earth were a globe and the water of the sea convex.

MAKING OBSERVATIONS

A captain located at 45 degrees north latitude on the 21st of March, wishes to navigate his ship south, and knowing that the sun is vertical on the equator, and wishing his exact bearing, prepares to take observations; at twelve o'clock midday where must he look? Now, all navigators will tell you that his sun will be seen at 45 degrees arc or altitude in the direction of D, just halfway between the horizon and zenith. Now if we put the sun five times as far away as what plain geometry demands, he is no better off in getting approximately what he knows he must have, if he knows anything. He well knows his sun must be on the angle C in the direction of D, but lo! his sun is at E, and is setting at noonday, for it is on his horizon line.

It may be claimed, by the inexperienced, that we have deceived by placing the sun too near the earth. But if anyone can place the sun or north star, or any other object in any other place on a globe, and yet have an angle of 45 degrees arc from 45 degrees latitude, I would be pleased to get the information of how to perform the act.

Now let us suppose him sailing on a level sea, a horizontal surface, and at 45 degrees north, halfway between the equator and north center, and what do we find; in this case his observations are correct, his angle is 45

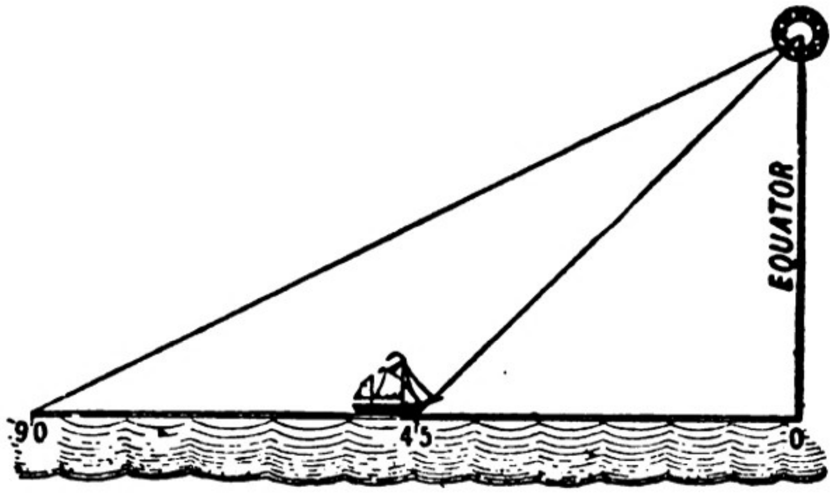

DIAGRAM 9

degrees arc—no trouble at all here, as indicated by diagram 9. From these logical deductions, geometrically demonstrated, we have scientific proof of the non-rotundity of the earth.

THE NORTH STAR

It is claimed by navigators that the north star is observable only when three degrees north of the equator. Now we prefer, inasmuch as it is possible to let our opponents fix their own terms; for by so doing a reasonable man is better satisfied of his inconsistency, when he condemns himself by his own logic.

By referring to diagram 8 it will be seen that we have placed the north star about four times as far from the globe as the actual triangulation requires. From the dark side of the globe and on the equator we have marked off three degrees, according to the claim of our opponents; from the third, counting north from the equator, we have run a dotted line to A, which is the proper place for the Polar Star, as it is co-equal in altitude and distance with the sun when the latter is on the equator. In doing this we have run under a body of earth or seas 666 miles in depth and about 3,500 miles long. But we can always afford to be liberal with the truth; hence, we have placed the star at four times the required relative distance from the earth, and there is about 300 miles of earth above the line, which passes through 1,500 miles of earth. Again, we arise from the earth to a distance of six degrees of the circle to the dotted line, J. Now, six times sixty—for they are miles—equals 360 miles high above the earth, in order to see the north star if the earth were a globe! Here is another demonstrative evidence that the assumptions and assertions of the astronomers are nothing but hypothesis and speculative theories.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN

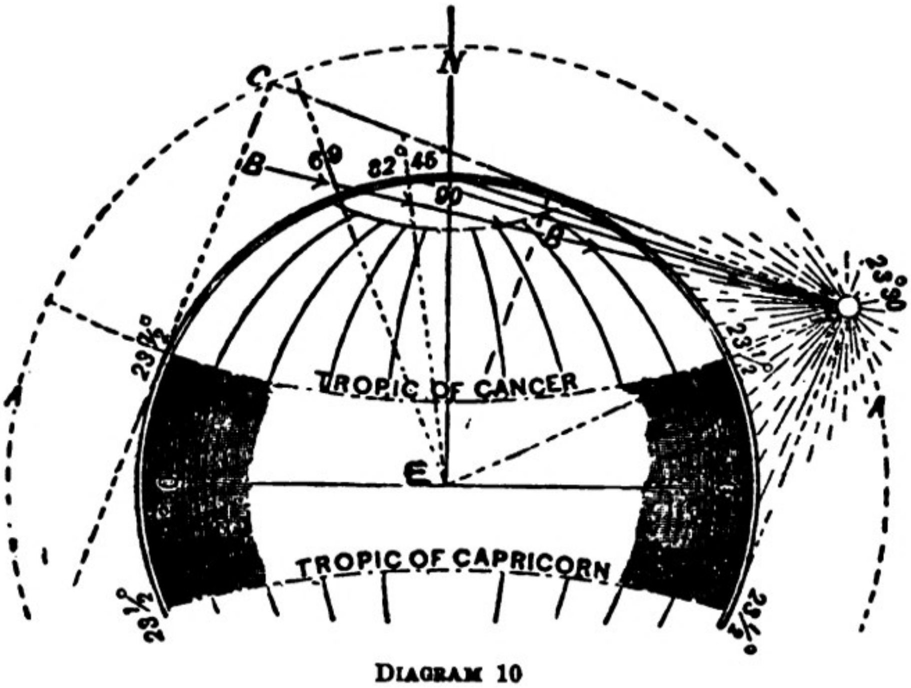

DIAGRAM 10

First, it is a well-known and indisputable fact by all northern navigators, that the sun can be seen at midnight from the northern portion of Hudson Bay, Behring Strait, and the southern portion of Greenland, and all of those points south of the Arctic circle. These undeniable facts exist regardless of the shape of the earth.

Second: Another undeniable fact to those on land and sea is, the sun never reaches a latitude north of the Equator, exceeding 23 and one-half degrees. The Tropic of Cancer is well known to be the northern limit of the sun's vertical position, from the 21st to the 22nd of June.

Third: It is also well known by all nautical almanac makers of our Government, and others, that just 45 degrees from the sun's daily path, it is seen at noon, at an altitude in the arc of the heavens of 45 degrees—in other words, halfway between the horizon and the zenith. This then will give a geometrical explanation for squaring our circle in order to get the relative position of the sun from the earth. But how the sun can be seen at an angle of 45 degrees altitude from either side of the earth at all times, wherever 45 degrees places the beholder, is more than I am able to tell, and I have never been able to find an intelligent person to attempt the task.

In the diagram: Let the dotted circle AA represent the sun's path around the earth horizontally, and concentric to the north center N, 90, but never rising any above the twenty-three and one-half degrees, its position in the diagram. The horizon C is a straight line tangential to the surface of the sphere and therefore at right angles to the dotted line leading to E, the center of the sphere. Now let us take our position at 1,000 feet elevation in the dotted line 69 degrees arc and arrow line BB, the position said to have been occupied by Capt. Perry, in the month of July, after the sun had commenced to recede from its extreme northern limit. But what do we find here? We now find that we have a body of earth and water, over 1,000 miles above the line of sight BB, and more than the radius or half the diameter of their supposed globe. But the nearest approach to the center made by man, is supposed to have been made by Mr. Perry who advanced toward the north to the latitude of 82° 45′, or to the proximity of 435 miles from the north center or pole. The dotted line at 82° 45′ is the relative position of Mr. Perry, and we find the line of sight would pass through a body of the earth equal to about 3000 miles or more. But suppose he were at the very center (and they claim it a great basin scooped out to a depth of some ten miles, but so much the worse for their theory, those who have the truth can afford to be liberal,) he would have to reach an elevation on his supposed pole of more than ten miles to the line of C in order to see the sun even on the horizon. The traveler or spectator of the phenomenon of the midnight sun does not have to look downwards, but sees it above his horizon, and the higher he ascends the higher the sun is seen. Therefore, the earth is not a globe; and thus the midnight sun is a splendid and periodic witness to the fallacy of this absurd unscientific and infidel hypotheses.

Three Suns

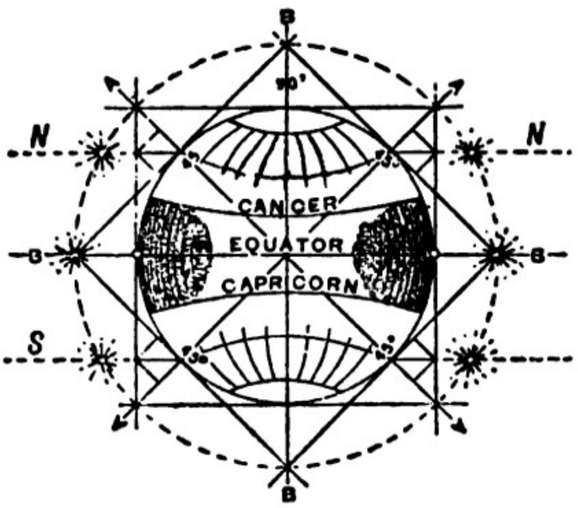

Diagram 11

By squaring this globe at the four cardinal points, we produce an angle of 45 degrees and establish a double quadrant at every corner. We also establish the latitude of 45 degrees AAAA north and south, which are coequal in distance from the north, south and

Equator BBBB. These lines and angles all bear the same relation to each other and relative proportions on this scale, as they would though the drawing were many times larger, or as large as the supposed globe itself.

Now we all know that the sun is vertical, plumb over the Equator, BB, on the 21st and 22nd days of September and March, respectively. This is a universal and axiomatic fact. And whether the earth be a globe or a plane, one thing more we know, and that is that the people who live in Canada, 45 degrees north latitude, and the people in South America at 45 degrees south latitude, see the sun at 12 o'clock noon, at one and the same time that it is vertical on the Equator. But where do they see it and at what angle in the heavens? Answer: 45 degrees altitude, which is, to be plain to all, halfway between the horizon and the zenith.

Now, in all fairness and honesty to all scientific intelligence and mechanical skill, we declare this diagram to be according to the so-called science of the globular theory. If BBBB is the base or horizontal lines from the four cardinal points or sides, then certainly AAAA, over the 45 degrees is the vertical or plumb line,—it is the zenith to the locality of the four "forty-fives." The small angles of 45 degrees at the "forty-fives" produce coequal parallel lines to each other as dotted lines NBS indicate. Now, while the people at the Equator B see the sun directly overhead at noon, where do the people at 45 degrees north see it? Answer: On their own base or horizon line, just setting; that is, providing that each sees the same sun? Next, where do the people at 45 degrees south see the sun? Answer: On their own base line, just rising! Again, as there are just twenty-four hours contained in a complete revolution of the sun, how many hours of sun would the people have while the sun would be going from A to A, or B to B? Answer: six, no more, no less! Hence, in view of this demonstrated fact, namely, that if the sun is seen at an angle of 45 degrees north and 45 degrees south at the same time vertical on the Equator, *then there must be three suns,* as our diagram shows. With these lines NBS running parallel and 3,000 miles apart, the sun only covering an angle of a little over half a degree or thirty-five miles, all told. You might look on the 45 degrees north latitude and 45 degrees south latitude, at an angle of 45 degrees for the sun to all eternity, it could not be sun while the sun was on the Equator. We have placed the sun just where the squaring of the circle demands it must be, and still be at 45 degrees altitude where it is known that it is. We know of no other principle that will carry out the problem and meet the conditions; and certain it is, that this does not meet the well-known requirements, and facts in the case. It is also evident inasmuch as we have seen by the above demonstration, that the sun could not be seen simultaneously at three places by an observer on a globe, that this earth is not a globe.

THE DOUBLE QUADRANT

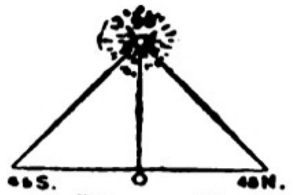

DIAGRAM 12

The only conditions by which the sun can be seen from the localities mentioned, or any other locality 45 degrees from the actual locality of the sun's daily path, is given in the diagram of the double quadrant. This is simply two right angles whose bases 45 degrees S. and 45 degrees N. are equal to the vertical or plumb line (O) which represents the Equator. The two hypothenuses, or longest lines of the angles, whose bases respectively at 45 degrees south latitude and 45 degrees north latitude when raised at an elevation of 45 degrees of the arc of the heavens, each determine the sun at that point 90 degrees. We now have the matter in a nutshell. It is a nail in a sure place. It is too plain not to be understood, that all who know the diameter of the Equator—the sun's path or the diameter of the supposed globe—can know the distance from Ottawa, Canada, 45 degrees north latitude to the Equator, and all do know that 45 degrees latitude and 45 degrees altitude, or in other words, the base and vertical are equal.

SECTION IV

ARGUMENTS USED IN SUPPORT OF THE GLOBULAR THEORY

LIMIT OF VISION

MANY who argue that the earth is a globe, speak as though their power of vision were unlimited. They say, "If the earth were flat we should be able to see across its oceans or all over its surface." But whether the earth be flat or a globe, we must admit the fact that our power of vision, like hearing, is strictly limited.

All things have their limitation. Most everything seems to be circumscribed by boundary lines and restrictions. So there is a limit to the vision, and a limit to every light that ever shone. Every person therefore, stands in the center of their own vision, and under their own zenith; they can see just as far one way as they can another, there being no obstructions; the length of the vision being varied to some extent by the conditions of the atmosphere. Now what is it that constitutes our horizon? Why are we always encircled in a spherical dome or semicircle? Simply because our vision scribes it; it is the end of our vision, nothing more, nothing less. The scope of the vision is about 60 degrees, and the angle or diminution about one degree; hence, the vision must have a focal or vanishing point. The horizon, then, is formed by the end of our vision, and the obstruction of our vision by the land or seas. And this horizon has no more significance to the earth's being a globe than do the hands of a clock, or the scribing of a circle with the ordinary mechanic's or mathematician's compass.

Now in regard to seeing objects "better the higher we go," this is true to a limited extent only. As we rise from the earth we change the angle of our vision relative to things on sea or land, but we see no farther, unless by rising we get above objects that obstruct. The horizon is ever the same distance to the same unaided eye, in all places, and under the same atmospheric conditions. Everyone who is blessed with natural vision, has an orbit to that vision, which orbit is a perfect sphere, and so is every light that ever shone, and the diminution of our vision decreases at the same ratio *vertically* as it does *horizontally.*

THE MAN IN THE BALLOON

Now, let us consider the man in the balloon. His horizon is represented by the dotted line from the balloon to A and 6 is his zenith; he rises to 2 on the vertical line, the length of his vision is just the same; his horizon is E and it has drawn in to B; he rises to 4, his horizon is G, and his sight or original horizon has drawn in to the junction of C and A; he next rises to 6; his horizon is H, his zenith is D; his horizon is H, and his original horizon has drawn in to the junction of DA. Now, would the atmosphere admit of the possibility of ascending to 8, he would be out of sight of the earth; his zenith would be the same distance as ever, yet there would be nothing to distinguish his horizon, in fact, he now has none, but he is in the radial center of his vision as usual, with sky all around him.

The horizon then is an *appearance,* and an appearance *only;* and is owing indisputably to the fact that the surface of the earth is a vast, extended plane; otherwise, we should know of nothing of the kind—there would be no horizon. "He who cannot reason is a fool," says Dodds, but surely, if a man were a mere blockhead, he could see that if the earth were a globe and curved downwards on all sides from the observer, it could not appear to go up. Lines of sight are straight lines; the surface of the earth is straight, level, flat, *horizontal:* it is, therefore, parallel with man's line of sight when in a straight

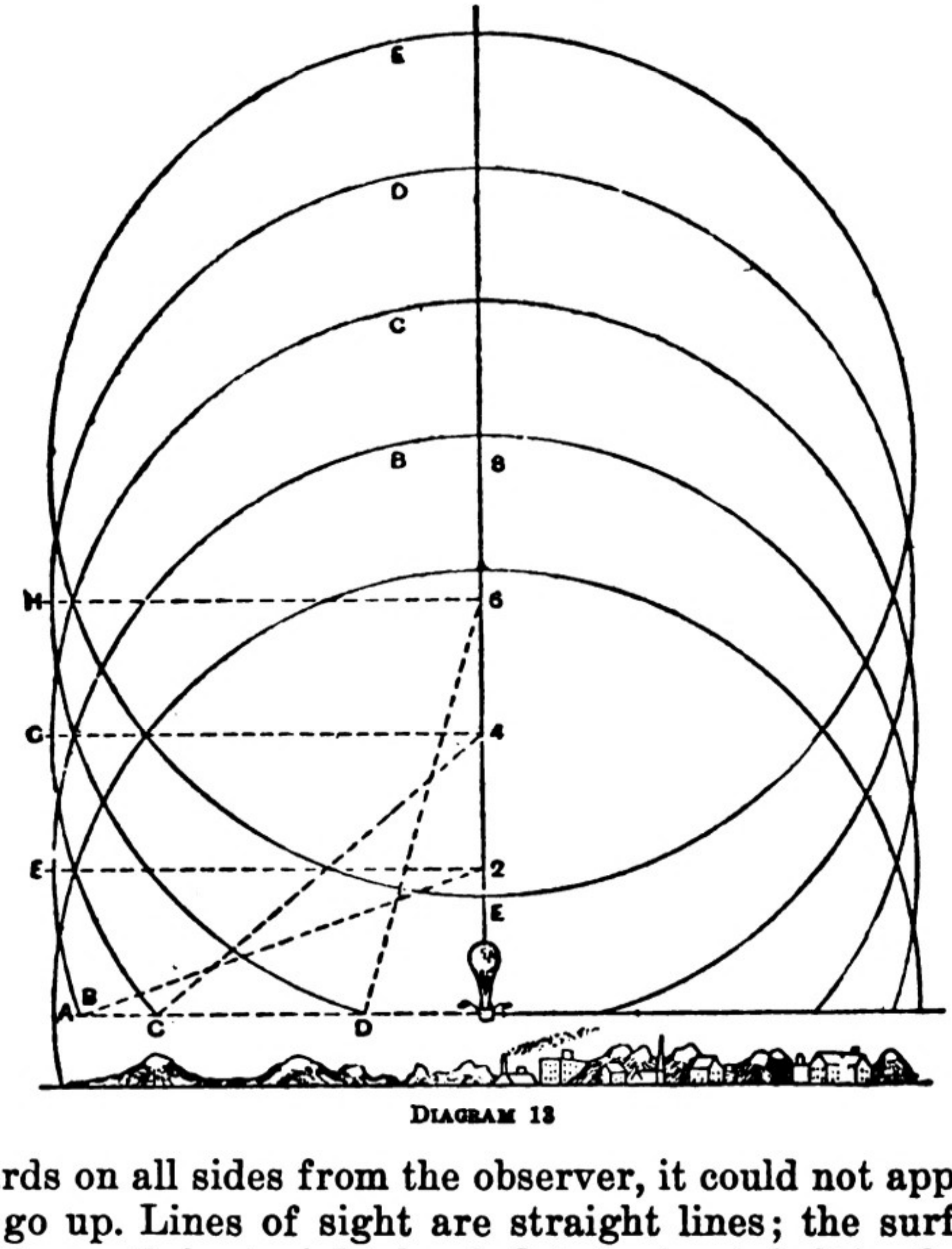

Diagram 13

forward or horizontal direction. Then, since parallel lines always appear in the distance, to converge to the point of sight—the "vanishing point"—*there* will be the *horizon* as we look over the surface of the earth—the place where the earth and sky *appear* to meet, and this always on a level with the eye of the observer, go as high as he may.

Let it be thoroughly understood then, for it is too good and true to be found in school books—that objects on the surface of the earth *below* the observer's line of sight appear to go *upwards* as they approach *the line of vision*—which can be increased, to the small extent only, by the use of the telescope, which magnifies or opens up the horizon,—and objects which are *above* the observer's line of sight appear to go *downwards* to the same line, forming the horizon. But astronomers tell us that his is "not the true" horizon, but the "apparent" one, the *true* or the *"rational"* horizon being 4,000 miles, or the semi-diameter of the earth, down below the line of sight! They tell us in effect, that the practical horizon, which we *can* see, is a false thing, and that the theoretical horizon, which we *cannot* see is the true thing—a monstrous absurdity.

SHIPS AT SEA

Now take the case of the appearance and disappearance of ships at sea. If we stand on the sea shore and watch a ship approach us, we shall find that it will apparently "rise"—to the extent of its own height, nothing more. If we stand upon an eminence, the same law operates still; and it is but the law of optics or perspective, which causes objects, as they approach us, to appear to increase in size until we see them close to us, the size they actually are in reality. That there is no other "rise" than the one spoken of is plain from the fact that no matter how high we ascend above the level of the sea, the horizon rises still on and on as we rise, so that it is always on a level with the eye. So that a ship may be imagined to be "coming up" the imaginary downward curve of the earth's surface, but by merely ascending a hill we may see miles and miles on a level with the eye, beyond the ship that we vainly imagined to be "coming up" or "rounding the curve."

Now let the circumstance be reversed and watch a receding ship on the open sea; the ship will apparently grow smaller and smaller as it gradually appears to rise to a level with the eye, until eventually the hull will disappear from view, and only the topmast will be visible above the horizon. It is argued that "if the sea were flat there would be nothing to obscure the hull of the vessel, and it would therefore be visible so long as the masts remained visible." Now a ship at sea, in sailing away from an observer, does disappear "hull down," i.e., the lower parts disappear before the upper; but not because of "the convexity of water," such an idea is untenable, as will be seen from the law of perspective. Suppose two or more observers were watching a receding vessel; one observer, say a person with short sight, will soon lose sight of the vessel, not because it has disappeared behind a "hill of water," for it is still visible to his far-sighted bystanders. After some time the vessel will recede beyond the range of vision of the most far-sighted observer; then, if a telescope be used to increase the power of vision, the ship will be brought to view again. Eventually it will sail beyond the range of the telescope. Now, if the vessel had really gone down behind a "hill of water" it could not be seen with the telescope, as neither the eye nor the telescope can pierce such a "hill of water," nor look in a curve over it. But vessels have been restored many times, with the aid of the telescope, after having been lost from view to the naked eye; therefore they do not "round the curve" of the earth's surface, but simply vanish from sight on a level surface.

REFRACTION

When an astronomer or globularist finds he cannot reconcile his theory with plain earth facts, he dips his pen in ink and writes a long article on "Refraction." But what is the cause of refraction?

When light passes from above through media of varying density it is deflected or reflected, out of a straight course. The density of the atmosphere alters with its altitude; hence light is refracted as it descends and passes through atmospheric strata of various density. But in the case of the observer and the ship at sea both are in a medium of unvarying density, in the air above the surface of the ocean; so there could be no refraction. Place a spoon or penny in a glass of water and you will have a good example of refraction. When a ray of light strikes the water, a denser medium than air, it is refracted or bent out of its normal course, and the image of the objects are elevated and projected forward, so that they appear to be where in reality they are not. But if these objects were out in the air, or the observer down in the water, there would be no refraction in either case. Divers are never deceived in locating objects under water. So as a ship and the observer are both in a medium of uniform density, the air, there is no refraction.

PERSPECTIVE

We come again to consider the law of optics or principles of perspective—that ever present *optical illusion* known as *perspective.* It is manifest, the views we get on the retina of the eye are *apparent,* in other words we see objects in their relative positions, which does not necessarily show their exact positions. Our eyes are globular in form, and all within our range of vision, the length of which varies with different persons, converges to a point on the retina of the eye. From numerous experiments it has been proved that all objects below an observer's eyeline, and all objects above the eyeline respectively, come up and down, and vanish into the eyeline, the length or limit of the eyeline forming the observer's horizon. But our eyes being globular in form act as lenses, hence, perspective operates right and left, as well as above and below. So lines that are parallel to each other, appear to converge to a point directly before us, but never appear to cross from the right hand to the left, or vice versa; the reason being, the lines converge and vanish into the vertical eyeline, or axis, in a similar way to which parallel lines above or below the eyeline perspectively vanish.

Examples of perspective are seen about us on every hand. A row of telephone poles, or street lights, a rail track, a row of houses, in a long street, the horizontal joints of the brickwork in a long wall, all give plain and unmistakable evidence of the operation of the laws of perspective. When this simple law, so well known to artists, architects, opticians, and many others, is clearly understood, it will explain the vanishing of the bird, and the airship in mid-air, the rising, culminating and setting of the sun, moon and stars, the passing of the clouds and the disappearance of ships at sea. We give here some of the principles of perspective or rules to be observed.

1. The horizontal or eyeline, is a straight line on a level with the eye, at whatever elevation the spectator may be.

2. All parallel lines, like those of a railway, as they recede from the spectator, seem to approach, and finally to meet in the distance in the eyeline.

3. Straight lines above the height of the spectator, and maintaining a constant altitude, as they recede, perspectively descend until they reach the level of the eyeline, and vanish in it; but they never descend below it.

4. All lines below the eyeline or line of sight, remaining at the same level, appear to rise as they recede from the spectator, until they reach the level of the eyeline, and vanish in it; but they never rise above it.

5. Objects or lines, do not all vanish at the same point in the horizontal or eyeline, but the nearer they are to that line the sooner they vanish in it, because of the smaller angle they make with it.

6. The distant horizon being always on a level with the eye, whatever be the altitude of the observer, it seems to rise, or to fall, with the observer; but he never has occasion to depress his vision to look downwards towards it, nor upwards.

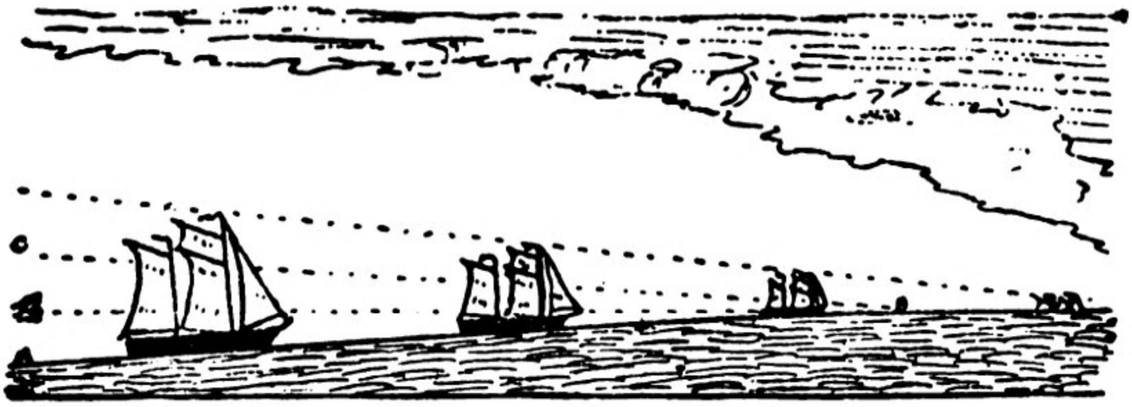

DIAGRAM 14

Now let us apply these rules, which are the laws of true perspective, to the disappearance of ships at sea, as illustrated in the above diagram. The dotted line where the eye appears, is the eyeline, at the height of the spectator's eye. As the ship recedes in a straight line from the observer, the hull being below the line of sight would seem perspectively to rise along the line AB until it reaches the eye line at B, where it would disappear in harmony with rule 4 given above. It would never rise above the horizon, and then sink beyond it.

The flag and the sails being in this instance above the eyeline, would, as they recede, actually appear to descend, until they reached a point further off than B. Why further off? Because, if at the start, they were higher above the eye than the hull was below it, it would take them longer to reach the eyeline. But they would never sink below it, but would ultimately vanish in it, as the setting sun is cut off by the horizon. Besides, the hull generally disappears first, because it is on a dark background of water, while the sails and masts are often seen against a clear sky. But the ship never goes down over a hill of water; for a powerful telescope brought into use, will restore the whole of the vessel—masts, sails, hull and all. Had the ship gone over the supposed dip, or curve of the ocean, no telescope could fetch it back again. The fact of magnifying the power of vision, bringing the vessel to view again, proves that it had disappeared from sight over a flat ocean by the operation of the known laws of perspective, and must be admitted to be the true solution of the phenomenon.

From the above we deduct the following logical conclusions and arrange our argument in the form of a syllogiem.

1. Right lines, running parallel with each other appear to approach in the distance.
2. The eyeline, and the surface of the earth and sky run parallel with each other.

3. Therefore: the earth and sky appear to approach in the distance.

4. Lines which appear to approach in the distance are parallel lines.

5. The surface of the earth appears to approach the eyeline.

6. Therefore: the surface of the earth is parallel with the eyeline.

7. The eyeline is a right line.

8. The surface of the earth is parallel or equi-distant.

9. Therefore: the surface of the earth is a *right line* —a plane.

RISING AND SETTING SUN

We are told by the astronomers that the rising and setting of the sun making day and night is one of "the best proofs" we have that the earth moves, and therefore is a globe. And since we dispute this theory, it devolves upon us to explain that phenomena. Prof. Lockyer says, in his Astronomy: "You have to take it as proved that the earth moves. Day and night are *the best proofs* that the earth does really spin. Without this spinning there could be no day and night, so that the regular succession of day and night is the appearances connected with the rising and setting of the sun *may be due, either to our earth being at rest* and the sun and stars traveling round it, or the earth *itself turning round* while the sun and stars are at rest."

If it may be due to "either," then why do not our scientists endeavor to find out which of the "either" it really is, and not merely speculate and assume the "spinning," when there are so many proofs arrayed against it?

Now, should you return home some day and while sitting in your room at night reading, and you happened to look up and saw a man with a lantern out of the east window, and then presently out of the west window, and by and by the east and west again alternately, and you should say to your wife: "Why, this house is turning round and round; I know it is. There is that man standing out there with that lantern, I see him through the east window, then through the west window, east and west continually, I know it is turning." Would not his wife say: "Why John, I thought the town was dry where you were today. Where did you get that booze? Don't you think that man might be carrying that lantern round and round the house, instead of the house turning? You had better go out and see." Would not the reply of the wife be the more sane and reasonable position to take?

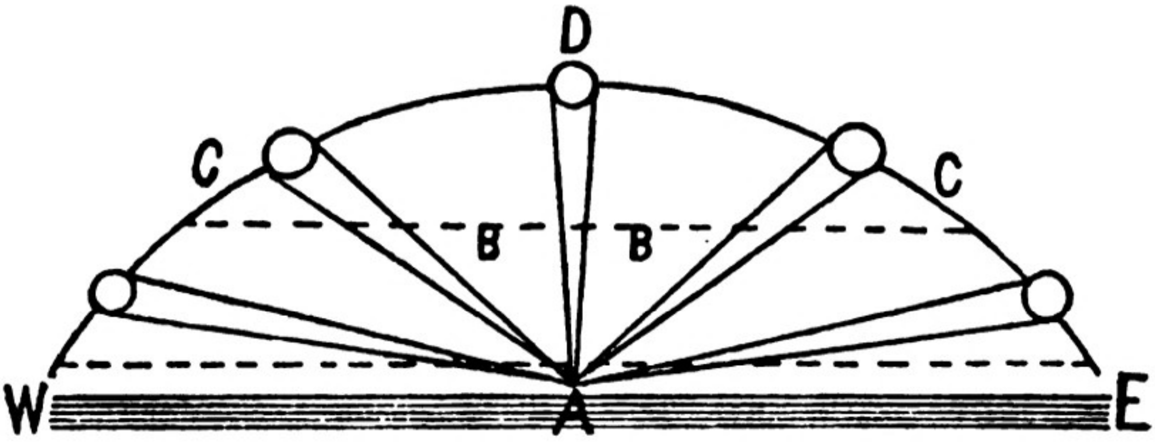

DIAGRAM 15

It is nothing else but the common law of perspective that accounts for the rising and setting of the sun, moon, and stars, as it does the disappearance of ships at sea, a bird in the air, or the passing of the clouds, as previously explained.

Let the heavy line below represent the plane surface of the earth and sea or its horizon. The dotted lines BB represent the lower and upper strata of the atmosphere, and the heavy curved line CC the arc of the heavens, the course of the sun as it moves from east to west in one common level above the earth. The observer at A is in the center of his own vision, and he sees the rising and setting sun, but through a greater amount of atmosphere obliquely, than at any other point. Now if the sun is equidistant from the earth all the time, the plane of its circuit is parallel to the earth's plane surface. And all parallel lines seem to meet when continued to a great distance from the observer. Space appears to diminish with the objects as they recede in distance. The two rows of street lamps in some of our long streets, will appear to converge at a distance of two miles or less owing to the width of the street. The rails of a long line of railroad will present the same appearance. This diminution of our vision decreases at the same ratio *vertically* as it does *horizontally;* and the closer two objects or more, are to each other, the sooner they become one in appearance as they recede in distance. That part of a long building farthest from the camera when photographed is shown lower in the picture, though the building is the same height throughout. This is because the rays of light strike the lens of the camera at different angles. So with the observer on looking at the sun, the farther away it is the lower it appears to be. The observer at A looks out over the earth and sees the sun low on the horizon just rising at E, although it is just as high above the earth at E as it is when it reaches D, just overhead. As the sun approaches the observer he sees it moving along and appearing to rise, till finally it is in the zenith or at D. Here the rays strike the plane surface of the earth at right angles or 90 degrees. Moving on westward it is seen on the angles shown, apparently getting lower and lower until it is lost, vanishes, sets in the west at W. Watch a flock of geese or an airplane, and they will present the same appearance. Clouds, which a few miles off, appear to be resting right down on the earth, are just as high above the earth there as they are right above our heads. So this is the way the sun rises and sets. The sun seems to come down to the level of the eye at rising or setting, though it really does not do so. So the surface of the earth seems to come up to the level of the eye and the sky down to the level of the eye of an observer although it really never does.

SUN DIALS AND SHADOWS

Sun dials and shadows prove a stationary earth and revolving sun. If you do not have an ordinary sun dial, fix an upright pole or rod in your garden, in any north latitude, at the time of the vernal equinox. Then from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. peg out the positions of the shadows which the top of the rod casts every quarter of an hour and draw a line along the pegs; you will find it makes a great curve about half of an ellipse with the longer diameter. If your rod is at the north pole, the shadow would make a semicircle. At sunrise the light circling round casts the shadow of the pole towards the west, and as the sun works round to the south of your dial the shadow of the pole will go northwards. Similarly when the sun works round to the west, the shadow gradually curves round to the east.

Now if the moving daylight has been caused by the rotation of the earth, the shadow of that pole in the garden would have fallen in a straight line. It is impossible for anyone to get a shadow to go round with a revolving disc of wood and a relatively fixed lamp. Test the truth of this by an experiment with an orange, a large ball, a disc of wood, in a dark room illuminated by one lamp. Fix a match in the orange or a nail in the disc of wood, and place the light in the center of the stationary table, and squarely rotate the orange or ball. If you do so honestly and properly, you will get a short straight line, according to the proportions of your experiment. The revolving will not alter the direction of the shadow, as it will continue to point one way. Now if you place the same objects on the table, and carry the lamp from left to right halfway round, you will get the sun dial curve. Thus the sun dial, the shadows of our lamp posts in city streets, and the shadows of tall trees in the city park, all testify daily, to the great fact that we are living on a plane and stationary earth, with the lights of heaven daily and nightly revolving around. Truly "the heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork: day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

The concentric and progressive motion of the sun over the earth is in every sense practically demonstratable; yet the Newtonian astronomers insist upon it that the sun only *appears* to move, and that this *appearance* arises from the motion of the earth; the affirmation of the Scriptures, the experiments of science and the observations and applications of our senses are never to be relied upon! A theory which is absolutely false in its ground-work and ridiculously illogical in its details demands that the earth is round and moves upon axis, and in several other directions, and that these motions are sufficient to account for certain phenomena without requiring the sun to move; therefore the sun is a fixed body—his motion is only apparent. Such reasoning is a disgrace to philosophy, and fearfully dangerous at the best, to the religious interests of humanity.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION

It is a common expression that "the earth must be a globe because people have sailed round it." Now, since this implies that we can sail round nothing unless it is a globe, and as a matter of fact we can sail round the earth as a plane, the assertion is ridiculous, and carries with it no evidence as the earth's globularity. A ship could sail round an island, but that would not make it a globe. Because a thing is round it does not necessarily follow that it is something globular. A penny, a watch, a plate are all round in shape, but they are flat. So the world could be round and flat too. Simply going round it would never prove it spherical. We could go round Boston, round a park, round a house, round a "square," and not turn back over our course, or retrace our steps, and arrive again at the same place from whence we started, but such a circular tour would not prove Boston to be a globe, a park a sphere, or a "square" round. Neither does sailing round over the earth prove it to be a globe, any more than a horse running round a race-track would prove it a globe.

The idea that, instead of sailing horizontally round the earth, ships are taken down one side of the globe, then underneath, and are brought up on the other side to get home again is, except as a mere dream, impossible and absurd, and since there are neither impossibilities nor absurdities in the simple method of circumnavigation, it stands without argument that this earth is not a globe. Then again astronomers tell us that men "have been able to go round and round the earth in several directions." Now in this case the word "several" unquestionably implies more than two directions; but since it is utterly impossible to circumnavigate the earth in any other than an easterly or a westerly direction, and this method being perfectly consistent in its relation to the earth as a plain; it is presumptive evidence that the astronomers' case is a bad one, and that things after all are not as they are represented.

In discussing matters of this kind it is very important that one should understand the terms that are involved. Now, East and West are very indefinite terms. They are terms that are used relative to the places North and South. East and West are not fixed points and do not signify an absolute direction, as North or South; but like "yesterday" and "tomorrow," they are terms of comparison. "Tomorrow" is a very indefinite term, so are the terms East and West. In fact, there is only one fixed point,—the North, and it is impossible for any other point to be fixed likewise. There is really no South point, but an infinity of points, forming together a vast circumference, the boundary of the known world, with its battlements of icebergs and midnight darkness, which bids defiance to man's onward course in a southerly direction. East and West are therefore, merely directions at right angles with a north and south line, and as the south point of the compass shifts round to all parts of the circular boundary, so the direction east and west, crossing this line, continued, form a circle at any latitude. A westerly circumnavigation therefore, is a going round with the North Star continually on the right hand, and an easterly circumnavigation is performed only when the reverse condition of things is maintained, the North Star being on the left hand as the journey is pursued.

Scientists do not agree among themselves as to circumnavigation proving the earth a globe. I have long ago given up all hope of finding unanimity of opinion among scientists; but as we have quoted some authority in favor of the attempt to prove by circumnavigation the theory of a globular earth true, we do also quote authorities against this "supposition." Prof. R. A. Gregory, F. R. A. S., Royal Astronomical Society, says: "Circumnavigation in an easterly or westerly direction does *not* prove the earth to be globular . . . It has been pointed out that circumnavigation would be possible if the earth had a flat surface with the north magnetic pole at its center." (Elementary Physiography, p. 110.)

David Wilson Barker, R. N. R., F. R. S. E., Master Mariner, etc., and W. Allingham, First Class Honors, Science and Art Department in Navigation, in their joint work on "Navigation," say: "The fact that the earth has been sailed round is not sufficient proof as to its exact shape."

Many people foolishly imagine that ships can sail in a *straight* line due east or west; but if a line be drawn all round a sphere, it would make a circle; try a chalk line round a football and see. A circle is not a straight line. It must not be supposed that to travel west on this world of land and water, one must start on a journey at a right angle to the north, and then keep a straight course, trusting in time to reach the west. A few moments reflection will show that to follow a *straight* course on a plain earth would lead to the boundary, whereas a straight line on a spherical world would lead one into theoretical space if possible. Traveling in an easterly or westerly course, guided by the needle of a magnetic compass pointing north, it is necessary to keep to one point of the compass; therefore, it will readily be seen that to "circum"navigate the world, whether it be a globe or a plane, necessitates describing a circle, i.e., circumnavigation. Sailing due east or due west really means keeping the head of a ship at right angles to the various meridians over which it sails. Whether the earth be a globe or plane, a ship sailing due east or west does not go in a *straight* line; it would be impossible to go round a globe in a straight line. In circumnavigation one direction is pursued, a circle is described, hence it is called "circum"-navigation.

The "magnetic north pole" of the earth is represented by N. The compass needle is pointing north, as at A. To travel due west it is absolutely necessary that the ship's path be an arc of a circle, and throughout its journey it, of necessity, keeps at a uniform distance from the "north magnetic pole." It will be evident from this that the ship will, by traveling due west over a plane surface, eventually arrive at the place from whence it started, as illustrated by A. B. C. D.

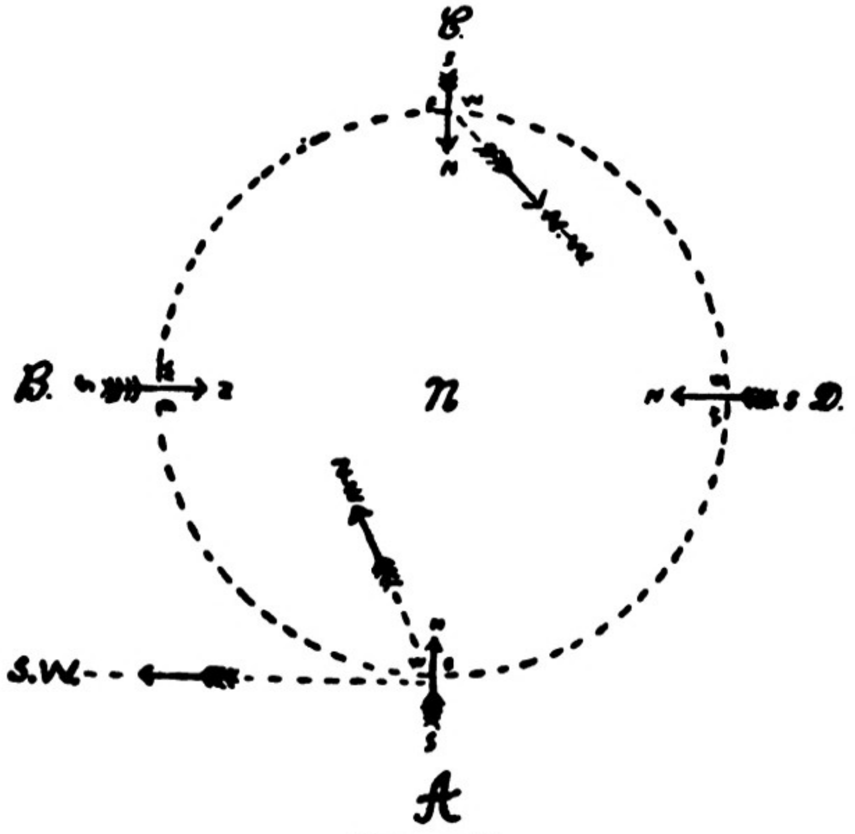

DIAGRAM 16

If the ship at A takes a *straight* line course it will sail in a southwesterly direction, or northwesterly direction, and of course, will not, by traveling in one direction the whole of the way, return to the place from whence it started. These facts, when taken together, establish a convincing argument that the earth is not a globe.

DECLINATION OF THE POLAR STAR

Another phenomena supposed to prove rotundity is thought to be the fact that Polaris, the north polar star, sinks to the horizon as the traveler approaches the Equator or passes, when it becomes invisible. This is a conclusion premature and illogical. It is only an ordinary law of perspective for an object to appear lower and lower as the observer travels farther and farther away from it. Let anyone try the experiment by looking at a lighthouse, church spire, monument, or any other elevated object from a distance and notice the angle from which it is observed. On going farther away, the angle from which it is seen will diminish, and the object will appear lower and lower as the distance of the observer increases, until, at a certain point, the line of sight and the apparent uprising of the surface of the earth and lowering of the sky, converge to the angle which constitutes the "vanishing point" or horizon, beyond which it will be invisible.

This lowering of the polar star as we recede southwards; and the rising of the stars in the south as we approach them, is the necessary result of the everywhere visible law of perspective operating between the eyeline of the observer, the object observed, and the plane surface upon which he stands; and has no connection with or relation whatever to the supposed rotundity of the earth. The fact that mariners have observed both the southern cross and the polar star, when they both have been distinctly visible at midnight, when they have traveled far beyond the equator, is evidence that the star did not drop below a bulge in the earth. "On April 19th, in latitude 23°, 53′, longitude 35°, 46′, Capt. Wilkins reports that the Southern Cross and Polar Star were both distinctly visible at midnight." (See Times of May 13, 1862, in the Naval and Military Intelligence. Pg. 47.)

Our modern theoretical astronomers, in the case of the apparent lowering of the North star as we travel southward, assert that it is evidence that the earth is globular. But it is clear that an appearance which is fully accounted for on the basis of known facts cannot be permitted to figure as evidence in favor of that which is only a supposition, it follows that we rightfully take the stand in maintaining our position that the earth is not a globe.

PARALLAX—AN EXPERIMENT

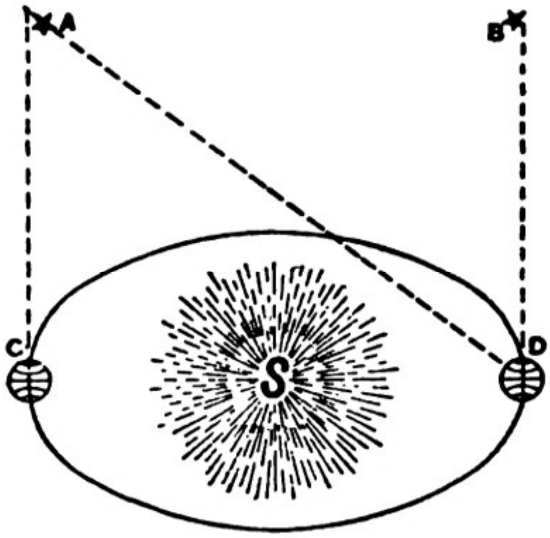

DIAGRAM 17

The Copernican theory required in its terrestrial motion that the earth moved in an elliptical path round the sun, as represented by this diagram. S. is the sun; C. the earth in June; D. its position in December. When desired to offer some proof of this orbital motion, it was suggested that a given star should be selected for observation. The first observation C. to A., was recorded, an observation again at the end of six months, when the earth was supposed to have passed to D. the other extreme of its orbit; and to the astonishment of the assembled astronomers, the star was observed in exactly the same position, D.B., as it had been six months previously.

It was expected that it would be seen in the direction of D.A., and the observation would demonstrate the earth's motion from C. to D., and also furnish with the distance, the elements necessary for calculating the actual distance of the star A. to B.

The above experiment has many times been tried and always with the same general result. No difference whatever has been observed in the line of sight, C.A. and A.D., whereas every known principle of optics and geometry would require that if the earth had really moved from C. to D., the fixed star A. should be seen in the direction D.A.

The advocates of this hypothesis of orbital motion, instead of being satisfied from the failure to detect a difference in the angle of observation, that the earth could not possibly have changed its position in the six months, were so regardless of all logical consistency that instead of admitting and accepting the consequences, they declared that they could not yield up the theory, on account of its explaining certain phenomena, but demanded that the star A. was so vastly distant that, nothwithstanding that the earth must have moved from C. to D., this great change of position would not give a readable difference in the angle of observation at A., or in other words, the amount of parallax was not perceptible.

ECLIPSES

It is often asserted that "the globular theory must be true because astronomers can predict eclipses most accurately." If the ability to predict eclipses is going to determine the truth, we should get confused, for all theories regarding the order of the universe claim the power to foretell eclipses, one as accurately as the other.

Eclipses are not lined by any calculation concerning the rate or distance at which the earth is supposed to fly round the sun and the moon round the earth, or by the rate at which the moon and sun travel over the earth. The calculations necessary to locate future eclipses are based upon the records of post observation of these periodically recurring phenomena.

Eclipses occur periodically, they run in cycles. An eclipse of the moon occurs again after a cycle of, practically 18 years, ten and one-third days. If all the eclipses are observed in this period it would be possible to foretell all future ones; a certain amount of mathematical skill being necessary. It was by this rule that ancient astronomers accurately predicted eclipses; this too, on the basis of a plain earth. They were predicted hundreds of years before the Copernican theory was invented. Thalas, who lived 600 years before the Christian era, and the great astronomer Ptolemy, predicted eclipses hundreds of years in advance. Egyptian, Hindoo, and Chinese astronomers of ancient times foretold eclipses. In the light of the facts already stated, it is evidence sufficient that the accurate occurrences of eclipses has nothing whatever to do with the earth being a globe.

But what is the cause of an eclipse? Our astronomers tell us that an eclipse of the moon is caused by the earth intervening between it and the sun so that the earth casts a shadow on the moon. This shadow is observed to be circular, so that the earth, they tell us, which makes the shadow must be a globe or it would not cast a round shadow.

Dr. Hall, in his "Scientific Arena," voices the claim of other astronomers when he says: "As an eclipse of the sun can only appear on the earth at the time of the new moon, when the three are in line, and as an eclipse of the moon can only occur at full moon when the three are equally in line, does it not logically follow that the eclipse of the moon is as certainly caused by the earth between it and the sun, as that the eclipse of the sun is caused by the moon between it and the earth?"

Yes, certainly, in the minds of such men as Dr. Hall and others, who know no better and are deceived by the sophistry of infidel astronomers. Note, the eclipse of the sun is due to the fact that the body of the moon is the eclipser, but the learned astronomer seeks to teach us that the moon is eclipsed by the earth's "shadow," "when the three are equally in line." Let us prove that this is not so.

In the matter of eclipses, there are three bodies in question; the sun, moon and earth, which bodies, we are told, are in the two kinds of eclipses, those of the sun and moon—"equally in line." Now, if an eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, and is seen from the earth, then an eclipse of the moon by the intervention of the earth could only be seen from the sun!—for the place of observation must be at the end of the line, and the three bodies are not "equally in line" unless this condition be true. But since we cannot shift our place of observation from the earth to the sun, it is absurd to suppose that we can be at the end of the line, with the earth in the middle to eclipse the moon! But the astronomers' words imply this; therefore, his argument is absurd, his conclusions illogical.

A Solar eclipse then, is the result simply of the moon passing between the sun and the observer on the earth. But that an eclipse arises from a shadow of the earth is an unproved assumption, and an unsatisfactory statement. The earth has been proved to be a plane, always underneath the sun and moon, and therefore, to speak of its intercepting the light of the sun, and thus casting its own shadow on the moon, is to say, what is, according to natural law, impossible.

Now, according to the globular theory, a lunar eclipse occurs when the sun, earth, and the moon are in a direct line; but it is on record that since the fifteenth century over fifty eclipses have occurred while both sun and moon have been visible above the horizon. Notable instances of eclipses of the moon, mentioned by astronomers being seen when both the sun and moon were wholly visible above the horizon, and when the earth could not have been between the sun and moon, were observed July 17, 1590; November 2, 1648; June 16, 1666; May 26, 1868; July 19, 1750; and April 20, 1838. They attempted to explain this phenomenon by atmospheric refraction. But this is deceiving as we shall prove, since the refraction is in the wrong direction.

Place a coin on the bottom of an empty vessel, and fix the eye in such a position that it just misses seeing it on account of the vessel's side coming between. Keep the eye there, and let water be poured in; the coin will then become visible. Thus, while the coin is lifted and projected forwards, the line from the eye to coin falling over the rim of the vessel is turned downwards through the water in the direction of your feet. Thus the light from the sun passing into our atmosphere should, if the earth were a globe, pass over the curve of the earth downward and bring the shadow sooner to a point.

This also destroys the idea, created by astronomers, of the earth's shadow being increased from 8,000 miles to 59,000 in diameter when it reaches the moon, in order to partially explain the eclipse, sometimes of about five hours' duration. But even this would not avail, for with an axial motion of the earth of 1,000 miles an hour, together with an orbital speed of nineteen miles a second, the moon would quickly sail clear again.

The accompanying illustration will show how utterly impossible it is to harmonize this fact with even the globularists' own theory.

The horizon to an observer on the earth would be at right angles from a perpendicular line where he stood, and above this horizon—overhead—was the sun and moon visible, the moon eclipsed; and "refraction" has nothing to do in the matter. The moon has visibly risen,

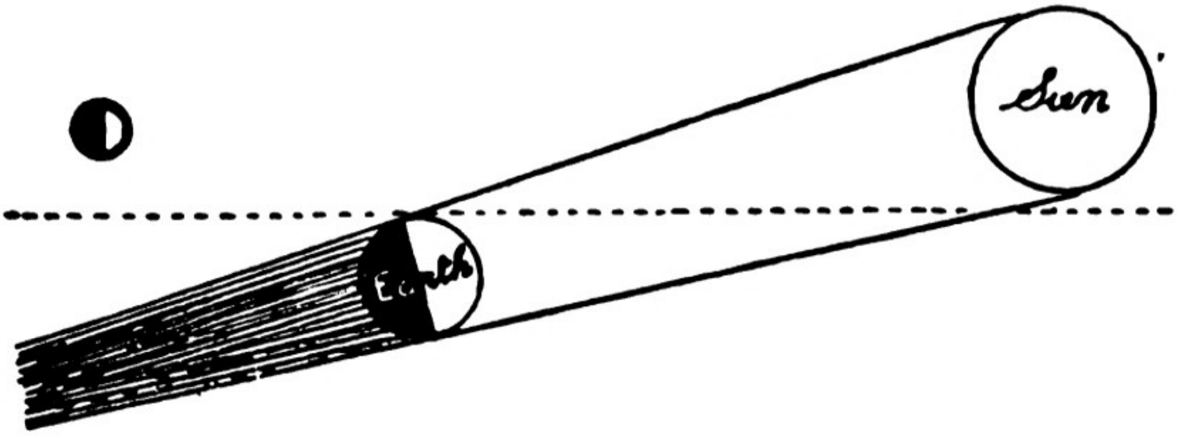

DIAGRAM 18

and the sun has not yet set, in accordance with accurate almanac time, and an eclipse of the moon is due, and takes place. So, it is impossible for astronomers to prove our earth to be a heavenly body, whirling and spinning between the two luminaries, the sun and the moon.

Astronomers themselves admit there are many dark bodies in the heavens. That there are non-luminous bodies so circulating is admitted by Hershel in his Astronomy, P. 521, also many other authorities; and we believe it is one of these non-luminous bodies intervening between us and the moon which causes the eclipse, though we have no certain knowledge to that effect.

Section V.

MEASURING DISTANCES

THE ideas of ancient astronomers, so far as the distance of the sun from the earth is concerned, were not quite as great as the ideas of modern astronomers, although no doubt, they considered themselves quite as "accurate" as do modern astronomers in their statements of "actual distance." Pythagoras gave as his estimate of the sun's distance as a matter "44,000 miles." Copernicus, according to "accurate" measurements gave us the "actual distance" as being 3,000,000 miles; but later again he gives us another guess of "accurate" measurements of 5,000,000 miles. Of course the first measurement was all right—it was simply an earlier guess. Kepler, a very famous astronomer, computes the distance, by "accurate" calculation, as being 13,000,000 miles—just a little difference of 10,000,000 miles, that is all! Next in order, we have the famous astronomer, Sir Isaac Newton, who by "accurate measurement" computes the "actual distance" of the sun from the earth to be 28,000,000 miles; and later on this famous mathematician, by the same kind of "accurate" mathematics computed the distance to be 54,000,000 miles—just a little difference of 26,000,000 miles, a slight stretch of the tape-line, that is all. A few millions of miles signify nothing to these wild, fanatical dreamers!

Later, in the year 1754, we have Benjamin Martin, declaring by the same "accurate" measurements the “actual distance” to be about 82,000,000 miles from the earth. Now we have moved along this “accurate” scale of measurements all the way from 3,000,000 miles computed by Copernicus up to 82,000,000 miles determined by Martin. Here we have the little difference of 79,000,000 miles! And as the preacher would say, “in conclusion,” we have Encke, who in 1869, computed by “accurate” measurements the distance of the sun to be 95,274,000 miles. And following him again comes a man by the name of Meyer, who furnishes the basis of all reason and science emphatically states that the distance of the sun from the earth is 104,000,000 miles. Copernicus, mark you, by “accurate” mathematics, computed the distance to be 3,000,000 miles; Meyer, by “accurate” measurements determined its distance to be 104,000,000 miles—just a little insignificant difference of 101,000,000 miles.

These astronomical fools make the assertion that astronomy is an “exact science,” and further claim that the sun’s distance is the “measuring rod” for their silly, idiotic, and utterly absurd distances for the stars.

It was John Wesley who wrote in his journal: “I doubt whether we can with certainty know either the distance or the magnitude of any star in the firmament, else why do astronomers so immensely differ even with regard to the distance of the sun from the earth, some affirming it to be only three and others ninety millions of miles?”

These infidel astronomers, with an assumed air look down upon those who accept the Inspired account of creation. But when one knows the distance of the sun from the earth has been computed all the way from 3,000,000 miles to 104,000,000 miles, he can see about how much dependence he can put in anything else that these so-called astronomers write or say. If, as Proctor

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says, the sun's distance is "the very foundation of all research"; then how utterly unreliable must all these researches, together with the conclusions derived therefrom be. What a flimsy "foundation" for one to build upon.

There is probably no problem of more importance to the astronomer than that of the distance of the sun from the earth. Sir Richard Proctor informs us that "the determination of the sun's distance is not only an important problem of general astronomy, but it may be regarded as the very foundation of all our researches." Every change in the estimate of the sun's distance changes everything. Sir Robert Ball attempts to give us the exact figures by telling us "the *actual* distance of the sun from the earth is about 92,900,000 miles." Just imagine the "actual distance" being "about"! No doubt it is advisable to have this saving clause "about" in the "exact science" of astronomy.

Now what kind of a "foundation" are the researches of the astronomer built upon? Since the astronomers in their estimates of this distance do not agree, but differ anywhere between one million to a hundred and eight millions of miles and more, it follows that they do not know, and that it is foolish for anyone to expect that they ever will know the sun's distance! Since all this speculation is based on a false premise and the absurd assumption that this earth is a globe, a wandering heavenly body, it only requires a knowledge of the fact that the earth is a plane and all the astronomer's theories are swept into oblivion.

This distance of the sun from the earth is said to be the astronomers' "measuring rod," used to determine all other distances. It is plain to be seen that a theory of measurements without a measuring rod is like a ship without a rudder, a traveler without a guide; and as modern theoretical astronomy depends upon the sun's distance from the earth as its measuring rod, and the distance is not known, not fixed, never has been, and is not likely to be; it is a system of measurements without a measuring rod—a ship without a rudder. Hence, it is not difficult to see that the system of modern astronomy is doomed to dash itself to destruction on the rocks of its own reasoning.

Furthermore, we are told that these results have been obtained by observing "the sun's horizontal parallax, that is, the angle under which the semi-diameter of the earth *is seen from the sun.*" But who knows how the earth looks "as seen from the sun," or what its parallax would be from there. Then again, Encke knew the distance of the sun to be 95 millions of miles in winter, and a few millions less in summer—a million or two does not make much difference anyway, since it is all guess work; but this is not an exact scientific statement considering the fact that it is summer in one part of the earth, and that it is winter in another part of the earth at the same time all the year round.

ALTITUDE OF THE SUN

There is no simpler method or law of measurement known to man by which we may determine distances than the principle of the quadrant or right angle with its base and vertical equal. Every student has learned that a forty-five degree angle line is a diagonal to a perfect square, and joins its opposite corners.

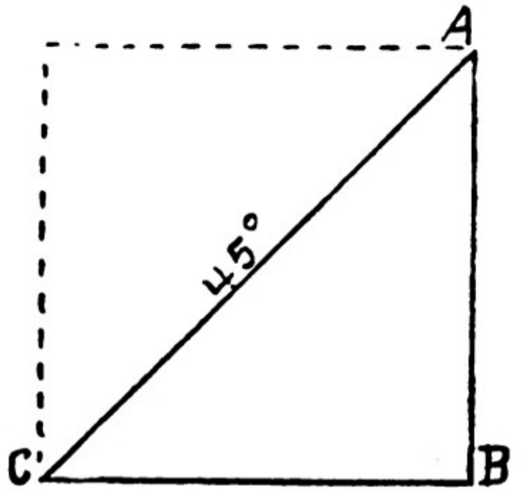

DIAGRAM 19

Therefore, if we know the number of degrees which form the base line, and have sighted the apex by the line of sight or forty-five degree angle line, then we know the whole story and the problem is solved. The base and vertical of the quadrant are simply two *radii* of a circle and we may as well affirm that the two points of the compass will not determine the center and the circumference of a circle as to ignore this principle; this is the method of measuring distances across rivers without crossing or the altitude of any object unattainable otherwise, as mountains, buildings and tall trees. It is as infallible a principle as the finding of the two ends of a rod or beam in order to determine its length.

By this simple diagram of the triangle or quadrant we have the whole thing in a nutshell. It is a nail in a sure place. In every triangle the three angles are equal to two right angles. If one of these angles, B, is a right angle, that is an angle of 90 degrees, the other two angles, A and C are together equal to another 90 degrees. If therefore the angle at C is 45 degrees, then the third angle at A must be also 45 degrees, that is, these two angles are equal to each other. When two angles of a triangle are equal to each other, the sides subtending or opposite to them are also equal; therefore, the base C B is equal to the perpendicular B A.

Now on the twenty-first of March, when the sun enters the celestial sign Aries, and the twenty-first of September each year the sun is vertical, straight up, or over the equator; an observer on the equator at B would therefore, see the sun directly overhead at A. If, therefore, at that time a point can be found in the same degree of longitude either north or south of the equator, where an observer sees the sun at an angle of 45 degrees from his station, this rule of the half square will determine the distance. If I see an object from one point and you see it from another distant point, it will be right where our two lines of sight meet or cross. Now, whether the earth be a globe or a plain, one thing is certain; the people living at Ottawa, Canada, which is 45 degrees north latitude, and the people in South America at 45 degrees south latitude, see the sun at 12 o'clock noon, at one and the same time that it is vertical on the equator. They see the sun at an angle in the heavens, at 45 degrees altitude, which is to be plain, halfway between the zenith and the horizon. Now since the sun is seen at an angle of 45 degrees from the perpendicular from a point 45 degrees north or south of the equator when it is vertical to the equator, then the distance from the equator to the 45th degree say north latitude or Ottawa, Canada, is the height of the sun above the earth.

According to the astronomers, 1 degree is equal to 60 miles and so 45 degrees north of the equator represents a distance of 2,700 geographical miles, or the sun's average or approximate height above the earth. Others have computed the distance about 3,000 miles. Professor Alex. Gleason gives the distance however, geometrically computed, as being only 1,725 nautical miles, which is also the average distance of the moon, north star, and other heavenly bodies.

The sun travels northward and southward ten miles each day, so if we travel southward from a latitude of 45 degrees and journey ten miles each day for just ninety days, we will find the sun at the angle of 45 degrees each day. The sun then having reached its southern limit, we can start back at the same rate, and for ninety days more keep it at the same angle; thus determining the fact that the sun ever remains the same distance above the earth. As the sun travels in a spiral orbit from north to south and vice versa at the rate of ten miles per twenty-four hours, and makes two and one-half consecutive revolutions at each solstice or termini, it never leaves that termini at the point where it entered; consequently does not run back exactly in the same track or cross the meridian lines in just the same place in the one journeying that it does in the other, thus accounting for the difference between sunrise and noon, and noon and sundown, which is known to exist; also, its journeying to and fro accounts for the change of the seasons.

One can make their observations from a half-pitched roof, which is an angle of 45 degrees, or set up a pole and when the shadow falls at noon exactly the length of the height of the pole, then you have an angle line of 45 degrees pointing to the sun.

A CROSS SECTION VIEW

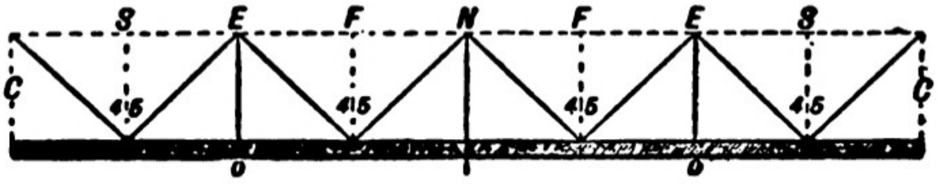

DIAGRAM 20

In order to make plain to those unacquainted with astronomical terms we herewith give a diagram that will more intelligently fix in the minds, of those not acquainted with the actual facts as they exist. Without any reference to actual distance according to measurement, we give the relative position of four established points, that are not dependent on the theories of men for their affixed position; they are as self-evident as that which the Creator gave to rule the day, and bring to man the return and the change of the seasons, and until He who rules and reigns above shall otherwise decree, they will so remain.

Let N represent the North Center, commonly called the pole. This is north to every man on earth, no matter what his location may be. Let EE represent a cross section of the Equator through the North Pole N. Let the sun be on its circuit through the heavens, and its well-known position on the 21st and 22nd days of March and September respectively, is EE. We now have a "fixed" point; the Equator, No. 1. We next take FF, which is midway between E and N, on either side of N, and it is 45 degrees N., being north of the Equator and co-equal in distance to the Equator on all sides of the North Center, and this establishes the "fixed" point No. 2, which no informed person will question. Now right here, bear in mind one thing worthy of note, namely: The people who live at 45 degrees on both sides of the North Center, and in fact all the way around the North Center, and at all times of the year behold the North Star at a maximum angle of 45 degrees altitude. Therefore, being certain that we have one more nail in a sure place, and have established a fixed point—No. 3.

Now, in the diagram, 45 degrees FF and 45 degrees SS, all sustain the same relation to EE, the Equator, as the above illustration does to the North Center, and this establishes a fixed point—No. 4. SS maintains the same relation to EE as does FF, heretofore described; but the relation that 45 degrees SS sustains to CC, no human being can tell. The ice belt is found at between 54 degrees and 56 degrees south, and beyond these barriers no human being has ever gone.

So far, we have a good understanding of the relative position that we sustain to the sun and North Center. We do not give here figures for the altitude of the sun, nor the North Star, nor the diameter of the Equator; but having established our bearings at the Equator and

North Pole, if we allow the North Center to be 90 degrees, which is claimed, surely 45 is half of 90. But in this we are estimating on the principle of the earth a globe, which we have found will not do; we have proved it a plane, and as it is a physical inconsistency and a literal impossibility to make the diameter equal to the circumference, so it is impossible to have the same number of degrees in the diameter or radius of a circle, and still have those degrees co-equal in length.

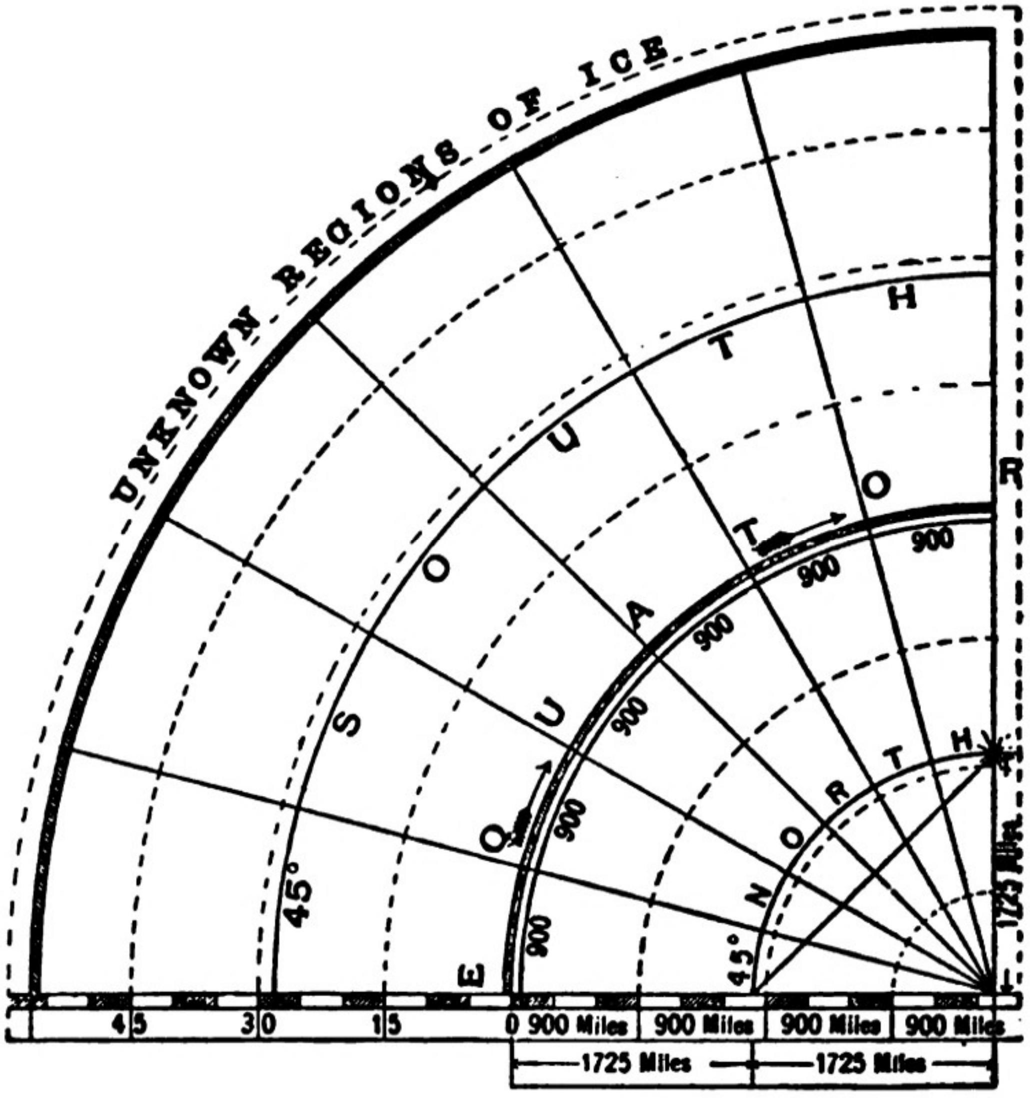
UNKNOWN REGIONS OF ICE
SOUTH
EQUATOR
NORTH
45°
45°
900
900
900
900
900
900
900
45
30
15
0
900 Miles
900 Miles
900 Miles
900 Miles
1725 Miles
1725 Miles
1725 Miles

Diagram 21—A Scale of the Solar System

A Scale of the Solar System

By Prof. Alex. Gleason

"Here we give a true scale of the Solar System which will demonstrate the matter still further. First, we affirm that there are but fifty-seven and one-half co-equal degrees in the radius of a circle. (See diagram.) We are now ready to commence to measure; and as the Equator is a fixed point, we will commence there. We will take 15 degrees on the Equator for our measuring rod—which is acknowledged to be 900 miles. (60 miles per degree.) Now as we have before seen, that from 45 degrees N. our angles were co-equal to all points in question, we there place our 45 degrees in name, but not in fact. Why? Because twenty-eight and three-fourths degrees equal half the distance from the Equator to the N. center and vice versa, and those twenty-eight and three-fourths degrees equal 1,725 nautical miles, to either the North Pole or the Equator and the 1,725 miles equal the altitude of both the sun and North Star; and four times 1,725 miles equal 6,900, the diameter of the Equator. The dotted circular lines and the one dotted vertical are given to show where the meridian lines would come in case it should be claimed that the degrees of latitude are equal to the degrees of longitude, which as we have proven, are not admissible.

"In the above, we have determined these distances by the most rigid geometrical process. We believe it immovable as the Rock of Gibraltar, and there remains one more point unexplained in regard to the right angle require it. When the base and vertical or as some may quadrant, which we give for the benefit of those who may term it, when the two sides of a right angle are equal in length the hypotenuse sustains the same relation to the two equal sides, as 17 degrees to 12 degrees. This admits of no remaining decimals; for instance: the base being twelve inches the hypotenuse, intersecting the vertical, will be seventeen inches. The sides will admit of equal proportions at this ratio, and no variations. Some of the Zetetic faith have given the sun's altitude 2,500, some 3,500, and some even less than I have given it. By what process they have arrived at the various results, I do not know, but I know of no other geometrical process than the last herein given.

POLARIS, OR THE NORTH STAR

This is not in the true north, but a radius of 1° 22′ 24″ is the circumscribe from the acknowledged true north. The magnetic current which governs the surveyor's compass needle is very fluctuating, sometimes one side and sometimes the other from the true north, and this variation is known to all surveyors; but in early days, when the telescope was not brought into use, and points established by observations of the heavenly bodies were very bad or to say the least, great variations occurred in the running of our town lines.

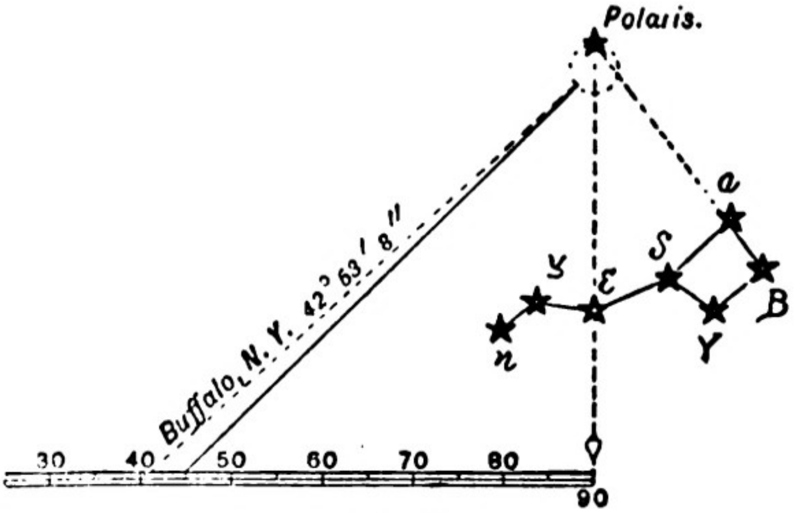

DIAGRAM 22

The position of Polaris is generally traced by the direction of the stars A. and B., or Alpha and Beta in the Great Bear. (See diagram.) Polaris passes the meridian on its true north when the star E. in the Great Bear is perpendicular, either over or under Polaris. In low latitudes Polaris is near the horizon, and the star E. cannot be seen when under, but must be observed at its upper transit. When the star E. is horizontal with Polaris, subtract the radius of the circle, and the remainder will be the true north, from which the variation of the compass is ascertained.

Sun's Diameter

The "exact" figures given by modern astronomers concerning the size of the sun are as varied and as unreliable as the distances given. We are told that the sun is "more than a million of times larger than the earth"; with a diameter variously estimated in harmony with their different ideas as to its distance. Russel declares the diameter to be 882,000 miles, and Ball, of "exact" figure fame, has found the diameter to be 866,000 miles.

Now if the sun were so many million (1,300,000) times larger than the earth, and at so great a distance, then all the direct rays of light that this "little" supposed globe could ever receive from it would come in parallel lines. All diverging rays, right and left, must fall outside of it, and only vertical rays could fall upon it. But since we know that the sun's rays do not all fall upon the earth vertically or in parallel lines, it is therefore convincing evidence that the sun cannot be anything approaching the size astronomers affirm it to be. And since we do see such divergent rays, and sometimes very divergent rays, in almost all parts of the earth; it goes to show that the sun is a comparatively small body and not very distant from us. Furthermore, if the earth is such a "speck" compared to the size of the sun, darkness would be impossible. This is a condition that is commonly overlooked. The light from the sun radiating in all directions from itself, would completely submerge the earth. The sun being so much larger than the earth, its light would sweep entirely round it so it would amount to no more to the sun than a pinhead in the rays of an electric light. The light in passing the earth, would entirely envelop it on all sides, so that one on the side opposite the sun, with it hidden from their view, would be like a person sitting in the shadow of their house, with the light all round them, reading the news. Night would be no darker than the shade of your house at noonday, if the earth and sun are the size assumed by our scientists.

Now we have proven to our own satisfaction, that the sun is nearer the earth than what the astronomers postulate, therefore it follows without argument that it is a small body. But how small or how large remains to be proven. There are some simple rules or methods by which we may determine the facts in the case. Let a person stand by night directly under a light and it would cast no side shadow. If you move northwards your shadow will fall towards the north, if you go south your shadow will fall southwards. If the light were extended over your head, say for ten feet, then on moving that distance under the light, you would still see no shadow. That is the vertical rays of light would cast no shadow for a distance equal to its own extent. As long as you were under it you would know that its rays were vertically to your position, as you walked about you would learn that the size of the light was equal to the area of all its vertical rays. Before you entered it from the north side you could see the light from an angle less than the vertical and south of you; and when you left it on the south side, you saw it at an angle less than the vertical and north of you. Now apply this reasoning to the shadow of vertical objects cast by the sun's rays.

In northern latitudes the shadows fall towards the north; and in southern towards the south. The declination of the sun varies from the tropic of Cancer, twenty-three and one-half degrees north, to an equal declination south of the equator, the tropic of Capricorn.

Between these extremes the sun is always, at noon, directly overhead in places with latitudes equal to its declination, the variation in which is the cause of the varying seasons. In these places on land and at sea, the sun casts no side shadow at noon; and it has been found that this phenomenon extends for 32 miles, so that the column of the sun's vertical rays is 32 miles across in every direction—a distance equal to the length of the solar diameter. And whether we take the surface of the sea as curved or horizontal, there would be little difference in the diameter of the sun.

Here is a diagram which illustrates the idea exactly and cannot be disputed. The base line AB represents the plain surface of the earth. The parallel lines CD represent the column of the sun's vertical rays. Here the sun casts no visible shadow for 32 miles; and as the sun's diameter is evidently equal to the column of vertical rays that diameter cannot be more than 32 miles across. No observer outside of CD could see the sun directly over-

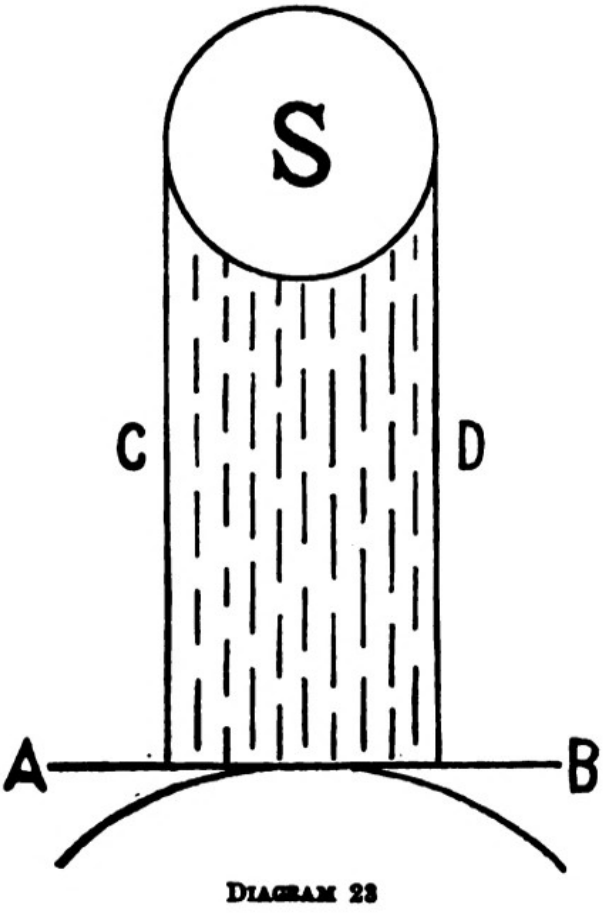

DIAGRAM 23

head. Outside of these parallel lines the sun would cast oblique rays causing a visible shadow even at noon. Those south of the sun must see the sun northward, with their backs south, those north must view it facing southward, with their backs north. When the sun goes south of the equatorial belt, it is seen there, and gives southerners their summer, when the sun comes north of that belt it brings our summer north.

In the late South African war, Dr. Robertson, being with the troops on the voyage, before reaching the tropics, noticed that all shadows at noon fell northward, the sun being on the south of the ship. "On that Sunday we passed to the south of the sun. At noon on that day the ship was in Latitude 14 deg. 30 min. north, the sun in Latitude 14 deg. 28 min. Henceforth we were to look at him with our back to the south instead of north." When the sun was in 14 deg. 28 min. north declination the ship at noon, was right under its vertical rays; and the spectator's shadow, being projected perpendicularly downwards, was invisible. Here at noon one day the ship is two minutes north of the sun, on the next day the ship has gone to the south of it. This corresponds to the solar diameter as given in the Nautical Almanac. This diameter of the sun measured on "the sphere of the heavens March 22nd or Sept. 23rd, as 32 min. 2 sec., and 32 min. of arc on the sphere of the heavens is equal to 32 geographical miles on the surface of the earth"; hence the diameter of the sun by no less an authority than that of the navigator's chief almanac.

The Nautical Almanac gives the sun's semi-diameter as equal to 16″, which at sixty miles to the degree works out at sixteen miles as half the diameter of the sun, or 32 miles for the whole diameter, and it is a well-known fact in optics that luminous bodies generally appear larger than they are; as for instance the bright part of the new moon which appears to have greater diameter than the old moon.

If the navigator neglects to apply the sun's semi-diameter to his observations at sea, he is 16 nautical miles (nearly) out in calculating the position of his ship. A minute of arc on the sextant represents a nautical mile, and if the semi-diameter is 16 miles, the diameter is, of course, 32 miles, and as measured by the sextant, the sun's diameter is 32 minutes of arc, that is 32 nautical miles in diameter.

In short; Dr. Robertson found that there was directly under the sun a column of vertical rays, the diameter of which corresponded to the solar diameter as given in the Nautical Almanac. After the sun has passed the meridian the shadows will again appear. In other words, if I may explain the meaning of this phenomenon, the length of time it requires for the sun to pass the meridian, if converted into degrees of longitude, is the measure of the solar diameter. The time required for the sun's transit of the meridian is two minutes and eight seconds, which is equal to thirty-two and one-quarter minutes of a degree of longitude, or thirty-two geographical miles, and giving a column of vertical rays where there would be no shadows of perpendicular objects.

Hence, the logical conclusion from the above is, as Dr. Robertson puts it in his book: "The area of vertical solar rays is equal to the actual size of the sun." These propositions clearly determine that the diameter of the sun is plainly demonstrated by the area of its vertical rays. The diameter then cannot be 866,000 miles, but as clearly shown, is not over 32 miles. We usually feel warmer the nearer we are to a fire; but speculative or theoretical astronomy is quite to the contrary notwithstanding.

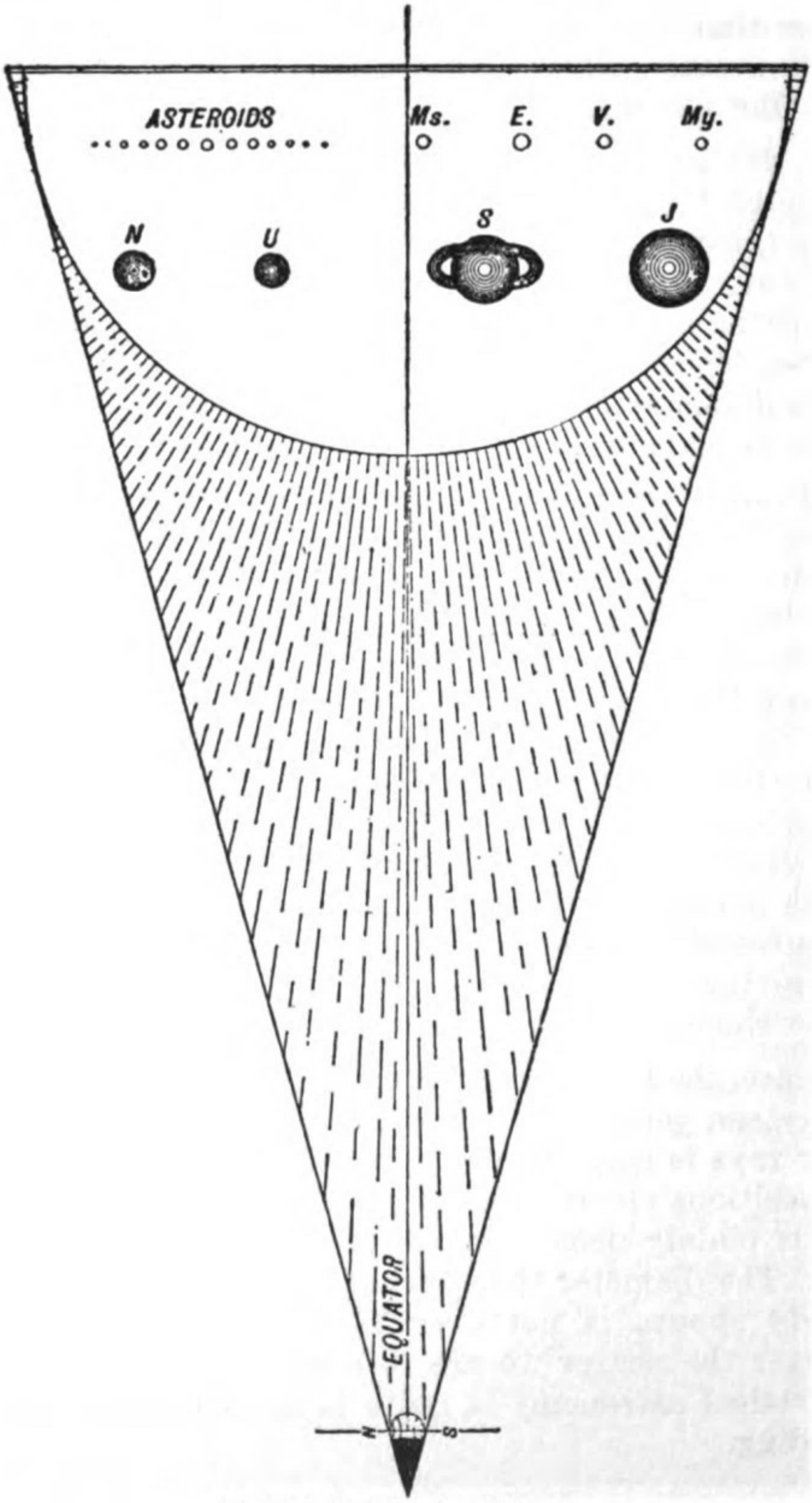
ASTEROIDS
Ms.
E.
V.
My.
N
U
S
J
EQUATOR
N
S

DIAGRAM 24—THE SOLAR SYSTEM

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

In Lockyer's Astronomy, Page 78, is an illustration of the Solar System, giving the sun's disk with Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Mercury, Venus, Eareth, Mars and the thirteen Asteroids, arranged in two lines in their relative order, and each representing its relative size according to the globular theory. The cut will illustrate the diagram. We have only given one-half of the disk as he has it in his book, yet we have given all the planets, etc., their full size as claimed and set forth by him, and the diameter of the sun's disk, all these bearing their relative proportion to the sun. Now, if we put all these so-called mighty bodies in a line and close together, and measure Saturn across his rings, they would only reach a little more than half way across the sun's disk.

We have enlarged the earth to twice its proportions and placed it more than four times the distance that the actual triangulations require. Now, we have placed the sun on the Equator, and when in this position it is well known to all people, that on the Equator they have just twelve hours sun, and twelve hours absence of sun, there never being over six minutes twilight. But it will be seen that in this case about two-thirds of the earth is constantly lit up; therefore, as sixteen is two-thirds of twenty-four, there should be sixteen hours continuous sun on the Equator on the 21st and 22nd days of March and September, respectively. Furthermore, the sun being so much greater than the earth, and sending forth such a flood of light that, the earth being so comparatively small, it would be entirely submerged in light; so that the dark side of the earth would be illuminated nearly as bright as the side towards the sun.

This is only one of the thousands of like inconsistencies of building a system, and acknowledging it established; teaching it to our children in our schools; becoming elated, and like a bubble inflated, until collapsed, find at last we had only a mythological hypothesis, whose weight and value is as incomprehensible as the cubic contents of the sun, of which Prof. Swift's "Simple Lessons in Astronomy," page 9, says: "338,700,000,000,000,000, or three hundred and thirty-eight thousand, seven hundred billions cubic miles. In order to count the same, a man would require two thousand million years." And worse than all, the professor has Doctor of Divinity attached to his name and on the last page of his book says that all this is, "The utterances of calm and *actual truth.*"

Now the sun never goes farther north than the Tropic of Cancer, and never goes farther south than the Tropic of Capricorn. It is generally agreed that the distance between these two tropics is about 3,000 miles, and yet the sun, which the astronomers tell us has a diameter of 866,000 miles, moves between the two tropics, and never goes north of one or south of the other. But how could this be possible, if the sun has any such diameter as claimed for it by the astronomers? A fact worthy of note is, that the sun, while moving between the two tropics—a space not over 3,000 miles—is not large enough to either light or heat the entire area at any one time. When the sun reaches the Tropic of Cancer, then we have in the United States our longest day and our shortest night—June 21st; and this date is known as the summer solstice in the North. At the same time, on June 21st in Australia they have their shortest day and longest night, and it is the winter solstice. Then, on December 21st, we have our shortest day and longest night, and that date is known as the winter solstice; while in Australia they have the longest day and the shortest night, and it is known as the summer solstice. When the sun is approaching the Tropic of Capricorn, we then have our coldest weather, because the sun is too far away from us to heat the portion of the earth where we live, or to light it, except for a short time.

Now, if the earth is the size the astronomers tell us it is—"no bigger than a pinhead compared with an electric light,"—and the sun is one million or more times larger than the earth, how does it happen that this little earth has so much night and so much cold weather? The astronomer will tell us of course, that the sun's great distance from the earth explains it. But does it?

SECTION VI

NORTH AND SOUTH THE EQUATOR

A COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE

EVEN the commercial importance of this subject may be seen in connection with navigation. If mariners in Southern latitudes are supposing the configuration of the earth to be that of a globe, instead of, as it is in fact, one vast outstretched plane, then we can see the cause for many mistakes navigators have made in Southern waters. These mistakes have no doubt, led modern mariners to navigate the seas by Mercator's Chart, which is an approach to the truth, representing the earth and the seas as one vast but square plane. I think we can safely affirm that in the whole range of commercial navigation no sea captain or master mariner would ever venture to take a globe to sea to sail by, or attempt to navigate his ship in Southern waters by a globular chart. "Plain sailing," the system of navigating adopted, "is sailing a ship, or making the arithmetical calculations for so doing, on the assumption that *The Earth is Perfectly Flat.*"—Navigation in Theory and Practice, P. 66; by Prof. Evers, LL.D. From this standpoint alone the subject is of sufficient importance to arouse the interest of reasonable and intelligent men.

THE MARINERS' COMPASS

That the mariners' compass points north and south simultaneously is a fact as indisputable as that two and two make four; but that this would be impossible if the thing were placed on a globe with north and south at the center of opposite hemispheres. On the equator the north point of the needle would point to one of the northern star constellations, while if it were taken far south of the equator it would point to the stars over the equator.

Parallel Lines of Latitude

The parallel lines of latitude only, of all imaginary lines on the surface of the Earth, are circles, which increase progressively, from the northern center to the southern circumference. The mariner's course in the direction of anyone of these concentric circles is his longitude, the degrees of which increase to such an extent beyond the equator, going south, that hundreds of vessels have been wrecked because of the false idea created by the untruthfulness of the charts and the globular theory together, causing the navigators to be constantly getting out of their reckoning.

The British ship Challenger completed the circuit of the southern region, indirectly to be sure,—but she was three years in making the voyage, and traversed nearly 69,000 miles—a stretch long enough to have taken her six times round on the globular hypothesis, and the cruise cost the nation the extravagant sum of over one million dollars. (See Encyclopædia Britannica on the Antarctic circle.) This is a startling proof that the earth is not a globe.

Meridians

As the mariner's compass points north and south at one and the same time, and a meridian is a north and south line, it follows that meridians can be no other than straight lines. But since meridians on a globe are semicircles, it is an incontrovertible proof that the earth is not a globe.

It has already been shown that meridians are necessarily straight lines; and that it is impossible to travel round the Earth in a north or south direction; from which it follows that, in the general acceptation of the word "degree,"—the 360th part of a circle—meridians have no degrees; for no one knows anything of a meridian circle or semicircle, to be thus divided. But astronomers speak of degrees of latitude in the same sense as those of longitude. This then, is done by assuming that to be true, which is not true. But the plain-earth philosophy does not involve this necessity. If the Earth were a globe, the distance round its surface at, say 45 degrees south latitude, could not possibly be any greater than it is at the same latitude north; but since it is found by navigators to be twice the distance, to say the least, or double the distance it ought to be, according to the globular theory, it is a clear proof it cannot be what astronomers tell us it is—hence not a globe.

Where Is the South Pole?

What assurance have we that several south polar expeditions, beginning at different places on the antarctic circle would converge in one definite area? Not any! We have many reasons to doubt that they would. There is no south polar star, and if there were, who knows when he is exactly under a star? The explorer accepts as certain, that which is yet unknown. He clings to the chart which shows a south pole, and which gave its theoretical location long before anyone ever attempted to go there, and he proceeds to discover the place which in theory has no diurnal motion, yet he is not conscious of this lack of motion and feels no different than when in his native land, which is said to partake of a diurnal motion of nearly one thousand miles an hour. What other proof is needed that the earth is stationary and partakes of no motion whatever except that caused by earthquakes.

The south pole was conceived in theory, charted in theory, and now discovered in theory. When these explorers reach what they calculate to be ninety degrees south, they *know* they have reached the south pole. But an infinite number of points ninety degrees south of the Equator would be found in a vast circle of ice which surrounds the earth and seas and forms the earthly boundary of man's universe.

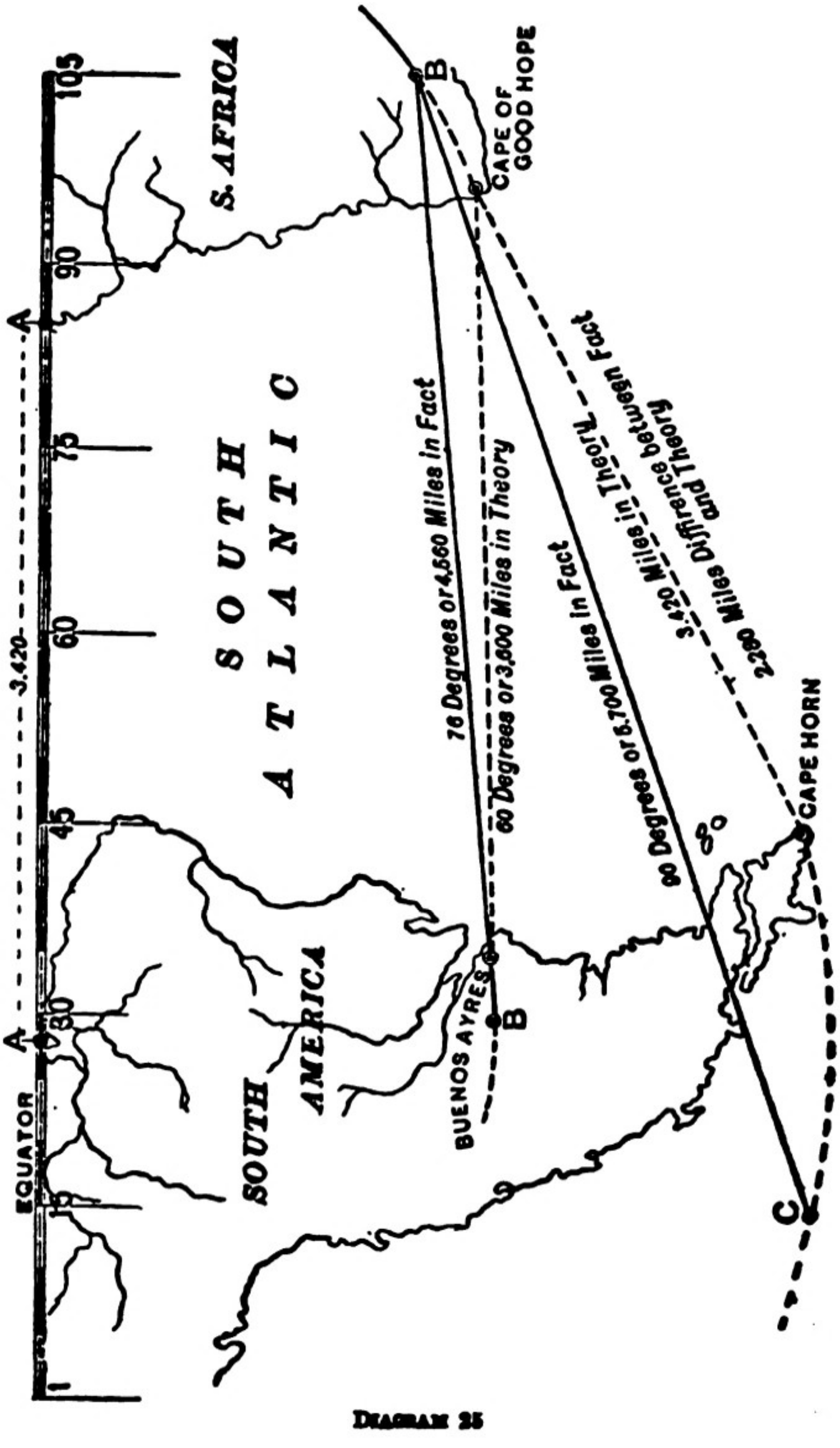
S. AFRICA
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
B
105
90
A
75
60
3.420
45
30
A
EQUATOR
15
SOUTH ATLANTIC
SOUTH AMERICA
BUENOS AYRES
B
76 Degrees or 4,560 Miles in Fact
60 Degrees or 3,600 Miles in Theory
90 Degrees or 5,700 Miles in Fact
3,420 Miles in Theory
Fact
2,280 Miles Diffirence between Fact and Theory
80
CAPE HORN
C

DIAGRAM 25

DEGREES OF LONGITUDE, SOUTH VS. NORTH—THE EQUATOR

If it can be shown that the degrees of longitude are less in Australia or anywhere south of the Equator than upon it, there can be no question but that the earth is a globe, and if it can be shown by actual measurement that these degrees of longitude lengthen or diverge from each other as we go south from the Equator, it must, with equal force and reason, be admitted that orthodox geography is untrue, and the supposed configuration of the earth is a myth.

The drawing, furnished by Prof. Alex. Gleason, shows a coast tracing of the west coast of South Africa, also eastern coast of South America, each bearing its relative position to each other in both latitude and longitude, and relative positions on the Equator.

"We have made a scale of degrees of longitude from Washington east to the meridian of 150 degrees on the continent of Africa. Now, if we take the extreme distance on the Equator between Africa and South America, we find it to be 56 degrees of longitude, and these equal 3,360 miles from A to A on the scale, but if we allow the globe theorists all they claim for curvature, it would be about sixty miles more, and thus it stands on the scale, 3,420 miles. If we measure the distance between Cape of Good Hope on the scale and Cape Horn, we will find the two distances to very closely agree." If one inch represents one thousand miles on the Equator, on water, it would certainly represent the same in every other place on the same globe scale. We next take the distance from Cape of Good Hope to Buenos Ayres, which is 60 degrees or 3,600 miles, according to the same scale or any other globe scale made by "scientific and educated men." Now these authentic theories, when compared with the authentic, practical, and experienced navigator, in regard to *distance* and *time* between these places, it will be seen that there is a difference of hundreds of miles.

If we take any globe map of the world and measure the distance from the Cape of Good Hope to Buenos Ayres, we will find it from 180 to 200 miles further than it is from Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn. But the navigator says that from Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn is 5,700 miles, and he gives the course. This would throw Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, back to B and South America back to C, and make that distance, which theory shows to be the least by about 200 miles, the greatest by 1,140 miles. Now the distance from AA on the Equator is an undisputed point. But if we take these continents and open their southern points to BC, it will show this discrepancy of distance, and give the degrees of longitude that divergency requires on the principle of the earth a plane, and the navigator would be all right with his Mercator charts. We will now give some extracts from Captain Charles B. Browne's letters to Prof. Alex. Gleason, and Mr. Gleason's comments on time and distance. Captain Browne "served in the Cape Horn, west coast of South America, and Australian trade for several years . . . The number of my certificate is 014358, licensed on June 4, 1884, in London, England, by the Lords of Privy Council for trade."

"First—Cape Town to B. Ayres; course, west by 6 degrees south; *distance*, 4,560 miles, *Best time* record known, steamship Lochinvar, Capt. Shelly, 13 days, 13 hours, 45 minutes.

Second—Cape Town to Cape Horn; course west by 24 degrees south; *distance*, 5,700 miles. *Best time* on record, Abbey Town, Capt. Tullis, 13 days and 23 hrs.

CHARLES B. BROWNE."
February 14, 1892.

Alex. Gleason,

"In reply, would say that I don't pretend to know anything about working nautical questions with a tape-line. Furthermore, am very much surprised to learn from you that Cape Horn is 200 miles nearer Cape Town than Buenos Ayres. I don't take nearest points when working these questions, but degrees of latitude and longitude. And if the following latitudes and longitudes are wrong then the Admiralty Charts in my possession are wrong: Lat. of Cape Town: 34° 24′, S. Long. of Cape Town: 18° 32′, E. Lat. of B. Ayres: 34° 30′, S. Long. of B. Ayres: 58°, W. Lat. of Cape Horn: 55° 59′, S. Long. of Cape Horn: 67° 12′ W.

If you can make Buenos Ayres 200 miles nearer Cape Town from these figures, there is no need for me to work any questions for you. Please take notice that the questions worked for you were done so by Mercator's Sailing Chart, which is our usual way of finding course and distance from point to point. Allow me to say that Cape Horn is nothing more than a rock, so whatever point you take don't amount to a row of pins."

CHARLES B. BROWNE.

"It was my interrogatory letter that has called forth these statements from Captain Browne, which to his mind did not amount to a 'row of pins,' and perhaps had he previously known my purpose in calling forth these responses, the value of what I would have gotten from that source would have been less than the estimate that he has put upon it. Nevertheless, Captain Browne is all right with his charts, his degrees, his latitudes and longitudes, also the time records which we next notice.

"The steamship Abby Town, we were informed by Capt. Browne, was built by the East India government for this special southern trade, and it is this that gives the best time on record in the southern seas. Between New York and Hamburg, and Cape Town and Cape Horn, there is but about one degree and thirty minutes difference, or say 100 miles, according to the globe measurement; that is, if we measure the difference from Hamburg to New York on a globe map with dividers, then place them on Cape Town and they will only lack about one degree and a half of reaching Cape Horn. Now, so far as danger or contingencies are concerned in making the voyages in a given equal time, the one preferred to the other, the South Sea has the advantage. This is shown on the navigator's charts, both in currents, rocks, shoals, islands, etc. This can be seen on the ordinary Mercator map of the world.

"The question now resolves itself to this: On the globe principle, Cape Town to Cape Horn 3,600 miles; best time ever made ten and three-fourths miles per hour, 335 hours—3,601 miles. If the above be true, the Cape Horn steamer was *six days* making up that existing difference of one hundred in distance under the most favorable circumstances, and this is the very best time ever known.

"We will now look at the matter from another standpoint. We will allow the northern navigators all they claim for distance and time. We now ask that the southern navigators and nautical inspectors be allowed their moderate claims for both time and distance, namely: Cape Town to Cape Horn, 5,700 miles. Time: 13 days, 23 hours—335 hours at 17 miles per hour, 5,695 miles. Is it not as possible for the South Sea vessels to make seventeen or eighteen miles per hour in an extreme case, as it is for the northern to make twenty or twenty-one miles per hour? We leave this for you to answer."

ALEX. GLEASON.

THE CONCENTRIC MOTION OF THE SUN

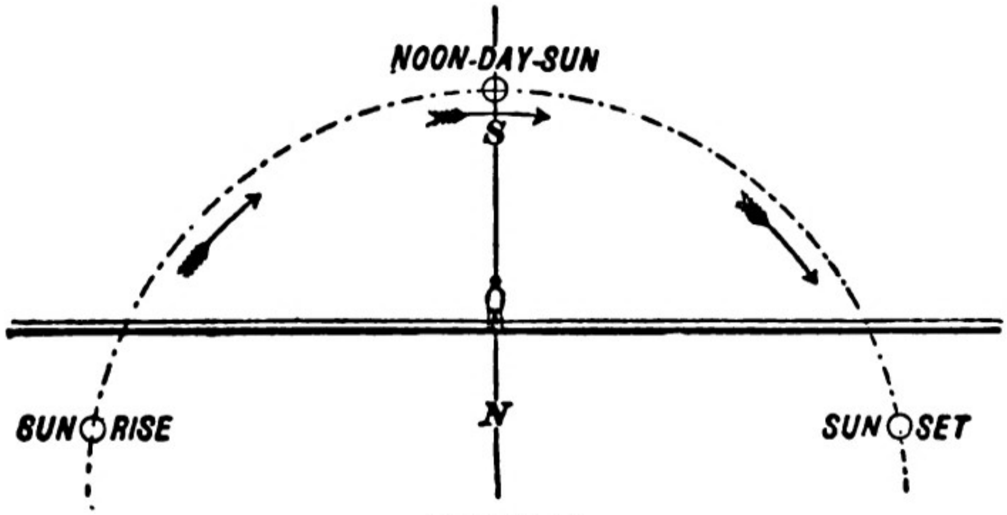

DIAGRAM 26

The Sun's motion, concentric with the polar center, is another evidence the earth is not a globe. As the earth has been proved to be fixed, the motion of the sun is a visible reality. If it be observed from any latitude a few degrees north of the line called the "Tropic of Cancer", and for any period before or after the time of southing, or passing the meridian, it will be seen to describe an arc of a circle. The following simple experiment will be interesting, (see Diagram) as demonstrating the fact that the sun's path is concentric with the center of the earth's surface. Let the observer stand a few minutes before sunrise, in the month of June or any of the summer months will be better than winter, as the result will be more striking, on some elevation, where he can see a clear horizon line east and west. Let him draw a line due north and south; and a second line due east and west, across the first. Now stand with his back to the north and watch carefully for the sun's first appearance above the horizon and he will find that the point where the sun is first observed is considerably to the north of east, or at the line drawn at right angles to north and south. If he will continue to watch the sun's progress until noon, it will be seen to ascend in a curve southwards until it reaches the meridian; and thence to descend in a westerly curve until it arrives at the horizon and sets considerably to the north of due west, as shown in the diagram. An object which moves in an arc of a circle and returns to a given point in a given time, as the sun does to the meridian, must, of necessity, have completed a circular path in twenty-four hours which constitute a solar day. Therefore, the concentric motion of the sun about the north center, is proof the earth is not a globe.

Eccentricity of the Sun's Path

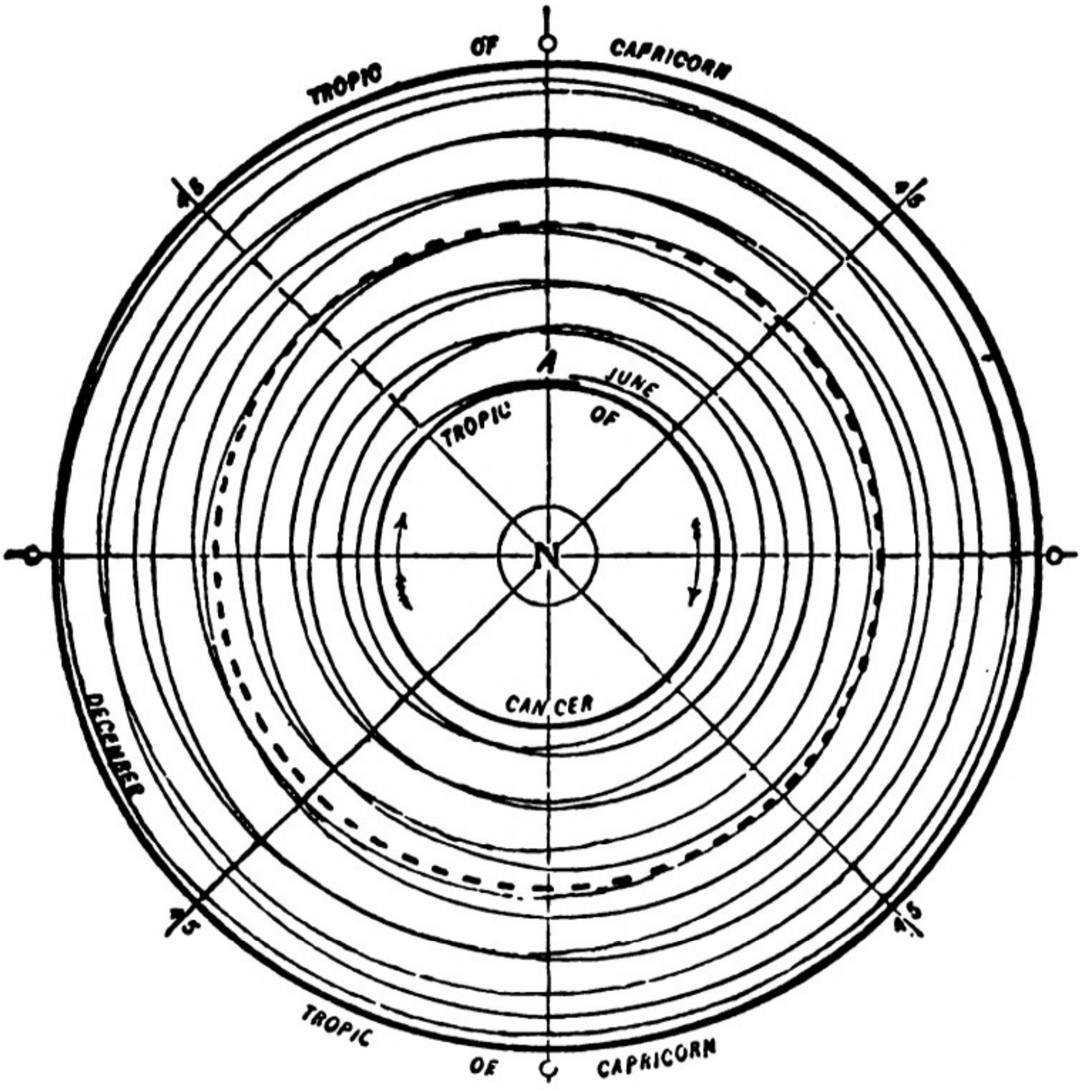
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
45
45
A
JUNE
TROPIC OF CANCER
N
DECEMBER
45
45
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

Diagram 27

The earth, as we have previously proven is absolutely without motion, either in axial or orbital direction. Both science and Scripture, as well as common sense, assert the positive fact of the diurnal revolution of the sun, as well as the rest of the heavenly bodies, with which the earth has no possible analogy, neither is the latter identified with the former only as a receiver of their benefits for which the Creator designed.

The sun's speed, in the spring or autumn equinox, is, of necessity, just fifteen nautical miles per minute or 900 miles per hour—that being the distance between meridian lines of longitude on the Equator. North, its speed is proportionately reduced to 665 miles an hour, and increased to the same extent in its December or winter solstice, 1,135 miles per hour.

In the diagram, represent N as the north center, the fine black lines represent the course of the sun, starting at the June solstice, on the line 45; now trace with a pencil the complete revolution of the sun throughout its course, until you again reach the inner solstice "June", Thus you can continue to wind back and forth, or in and out, ever running in the direction of the arrows—the sun's course on his never-ending journey from east to west.

It may be noticed that there are twelve spiral circles, these correspond to the twelve months, and in the sun's course bring the change of seasons. Once in 651 years only it is that he crosses every line in his race, and appears on the very minute and second of time, and the minute and second of arc; also, the same day of the month and the same day of the week. It is only at the expiration of that period and that number of journeys through the heavens, that he lands on the same identical spot or starts on his journey back from the same.

Another point worthy of note is, that as the sun travels in his numerical precision of solar time, just 900 miles in one hour on the Equator from east to west; so does it travel just 900 miles in ninety days in his spiral course northwards or southwards; there being ninety days from equinox to solstice, the distance is just about 900 miles. Thus it is with all the Creator's works; they will bear magnifying a thousand times, and yet there will be something for His wise creatures to learn.

EXTENT OF THE SUN'S RAYS

While we have been able to prove from many infallible sources that the earth is not a globe, we have not always been able to account for all phenomena on the basis of either the earth a globe or a plane; hence we let demonstrated facts remain, and wait patiently for further developments.

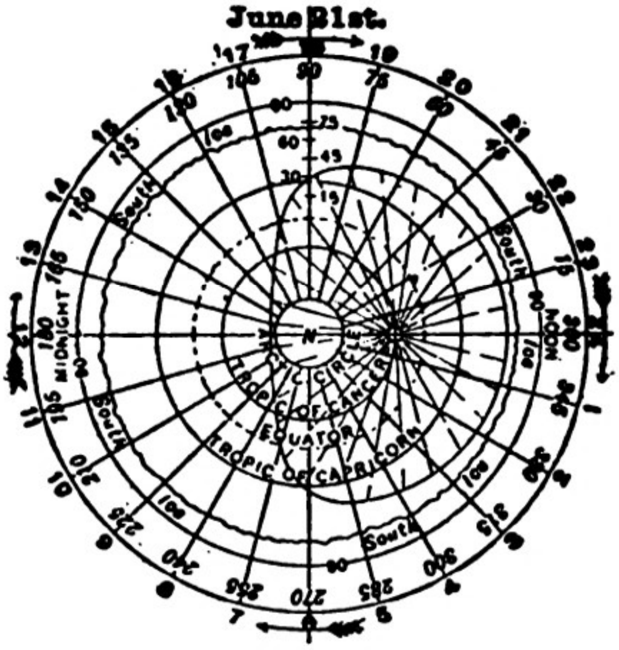
June 21st.
N
ARCTIC CIRCLE
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
South
South
South
South
MIDNIGHT
NOON
90
105
120
135
150
165
180
195
210
225
240
255
270
285
300
315
330
345
360
15
30
45
60
75
80
100
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
1
4
5
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

DIAGRAM 28

We submit here three cuts, which are approximately our understanding of the form and extent of the sun's rays in its variations from one solstice to the other in the change of the various seasons. The diagram of June 21st, shows the sun in its position on the northern or inner solstice—the tropic of Cancer; on the longest days we have north of the Equator, in which its rays extend to the greatest limit, giving us what is known in Arctic circles—"The Midnight Sun."

The diagram of December 21st, is the sun's southern limit, at the tropic of Capricorn; here its rays should extend, longitudinally, some farther over its daily path, in order to account for the longest days south of the Equator. This is only an approximate construction, and it is well known that the days in the extreme south do not

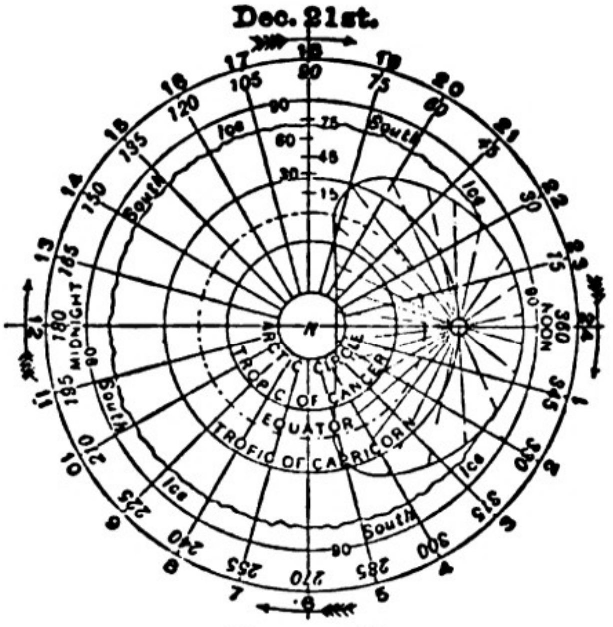
Dec. 21st.
MIDNIGHT
NOON
N
ARCTIC CIRCLE
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Ice
South
90
180
360
12
24

DIAGRAM 29

correspond to the days length in the north. Were the earth a globe they should be co-equal.

It will be noticed in these diagrams that we have furnished each with the 360 degrees, and the twenty-four hours divided and marked on the outer circle. The second circle is marked 90 degrees, and beyond the irregular line, marked south ice, no human being has ever navigated. It is the greatest limit ever reached south of the Equator. Here are the everlasting bounds of perpetual ice.

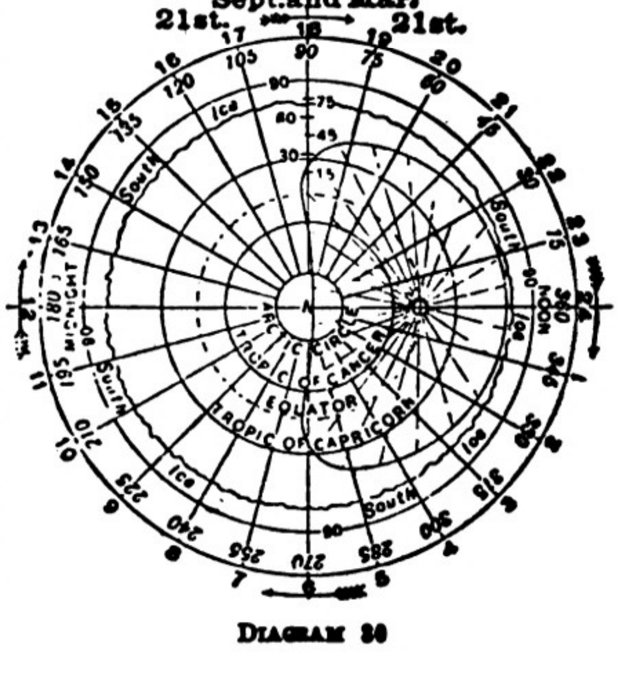
Sept. and Mar.
21st.
21st.
MIDNIGHT
NOON
N
ARCTIC CIRCLE
TROPIC OF CANCER
EQUATOR
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Ice
South
90
180
360
12
24

DIAGRAM 30

The diagram of September and March 21st and 22nd respectively, is the sun's equatorial position, and on the Equator they have just twelve hours sun, and of course twelve hours dark. If the sun were so much larger than the earth, or should we behold the sun by refraction, in part, as is claimed by the globe advocates, then certainly there would be more than twelve hours sun on the Equator—the like of which was never known.

Now, we often speak of the sun being on the Equator on the 21st of March and the 21st of September; then again speak of its being the 22nd. This may be a query to some that have not given the matter due consideration, but it will be remembered that the 180th meridian is the line established by civil reckoning for the change of date in crossing the day line. Thus, eastbound a day is gained, westbound a day is lost. In fact, no actual time is lost or gained; but as the sun makes its complete circuit to a given meridian every twenty-four hours, there must of necessity, in a commercial point of view between the nations, as well as a legal civil law, be an established Day Line. There must exist an acknowledged starting point, and the same must be the end.

Now, no substance transmits light without intercepting some by the way. Light penetrates the rare body further than the denser. It also passes through the more transparent more readily than through the less transparent. Storms refine and purify the atmosphere, heat expands, and cold condenses it. The southern atmosphere is more transparent than the northern. The Tropical or Equatorial is expanded and more rare than the Arctic or Antarctic.

The path over which the sun daily travels, and is rapidly moving, must of necessity be kept the hottest, and therefore the most expanded. The portion of the sun inside of the sun's path, that which is daily surrounded by the rays, or all north of the Equator, receives greater benefits from the light than does that southern portion of earth and seas that are only passed by once in twenty-four hours; hence, the logical reason for the frigidity or extreme cold, and for more ice in the corresponding south latitudes than the north.

Another phenomenon is apparently explained in the words of two reliable missionaries from Australia, and Borneo, concerning the twilight, morning and evening, in that latitude. Rev. Johnson, a catholic, says: “We have from *five* to *six* minutes twilight morning and evening; it does not exceed the latter.” Rev. S. N. Haskel says: “At Melbourne we make preparations for the night while we can yet see the sun, because when it is sundown it is dark immediately.”

The assertion “immediately” is used here in a relative sense, he having been accustomed to our long twilight of an hour or more. Now it is evident that were the earth a revolving globe with the sun at its equatorial center, there would exist co-equal twilight. It is only necessary to read the accounts of the Arctic and Antarctic explorers to verify these facts. This also accounts for the lingering twilight in northern regions, as well as the suddenness of sunrise, and drop of the curtain, or comparatively immediate darkness at sundown in the southern region, the like of which would not exist were the earth a globe.

Days Length vs. North and South

Navigators who have journeyed a sufficient distance within the Arctic circle have been able, at a certain time of the year, to see the sun above the horizon, continuously for months at a time. As a consequence of this, we have in Arctic circles what is known as the midnight sun. Now those persons who have penetrated to within the same distance south, report that at a corresponding season the sun is seen every day, but that it always sets in the evening and rises in the morning.

If the earth were a globe, and things were co-equal; and there was a south center similar to the north center or pole, there would be a season of the year when the sun would be visible for months at a time—a midnight sun, from the south center. But there is no such season—no such midnight sun, hence no south center; and no south polar star to determine a center; and its absence is proof enough that the earth is not a globe.

At Stockholm, Sweden, latitude 59° 21′ north there are eighteen and one-half hours sun. At Hammerfest, Norway, latitude 70° 45′ North, there is continual sun from May 11 to July 22—three months. At Spitzbergen, 78° North latitude, the longest continued day is three and one-half months. The longest day we are able to find on record in the south, practically observed, is given in the "Antarctic Cruise," by Capt. Wilkes. Pgs. 133-135, though very indefinite, gives us a day something over nineteen hours long in latitude 66° South. But to contrast we give St. Petersburg, Russia, latitude 59° 56′ North, nineteen hours sun, the latter being about six degrees, or over 400 miles nearer the Equator, yet about the same length of day, each of these ever having their summer or longest days. Prof. J. Morrison, of the Nautical Almanac Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., makes the following official statement: "On December 21st and 22nd at South Shetland, about 70° South, (more correctly between 60° and 63°) sun rises 2h. 3m. 30s.; total 19h. 53m. *Longest Continued Day.* Reverse the results for June 22nd and we shall have for June 21st and 22nd sun rises 9h. 56m. 30s.; sun sets 2h. 3m. 30s.; total 7h. 53m. *Shortest Continued Day.* The above results are for the Sun's Upper Limb, or for the very first and last rays of sunlight; and are absolutely correct."

From the above we learn that at Spitzbergen 78 degrees north latitude there is a summer in which the longest day is *three and one-half months*. But one important fact to keep in mind is, that concerning all the navigators on record, who have penetrated the farthest south, and reached the highest austral latitude, no record is made of any *long sunny days* during the summer months, which are the most favorable seasons for south sea expeditions. But in the writings of these explorers, there is a constant mention of the "next day," the "next morning." They more often travel in the "night time," because the sun on the snow in the day causes "snow blindness." Then again the heat of the sun in the "day time" softens the snow and has a tendency to impede their progress, while at "night" it will freeze and form a crust and thus enable them to facilitate their journey. This goes to show that there is a "day" and "night" in the summer season of the Antarctic regions which is not true of the summer season of corresponding latitudes north. Since, then, the facts could not be as they are if the earth were a globe, it is axiomatic, or an indisputable proof that the configuration of the earth is not what it is claimed to be;—a whirling globe.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS DIFFER NORTH AND SOUTH

The following taken from the "Boston Traveler," Dec. 20, 1929, under the caption, "South Pole Weather is Far Colder than North"—"Difference in Frigidity Due to Antarctic Regions Being More Elevated." By Frederic J. Haskin, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19." Concerning the Arctic summer says:

"Point Barrow is situated at the northernmost point of Alaska well within the Arctic Circle. Official figures show a low record winter temperature of 55 degrees below zero and a summer temperature of 75 degrees. Point Barrow is on the coast where it is warmer in winter. Further inland is Shungnak where 61 degrees below zero has been registered in the winter and 90 degrees in the summer. Candle, in the same general region, shows a mark of 60 below zero for the winter and 85 for the summer. When the thermometer gets up around 85 to 90 degrees in Washington, New Orleans, New York, Chicago, or any other American city people stop each other and ask: "Is it hot enough for you?"—a purely rhetorical question and one which has led to blows from people too hot and bothered to control their tempers.

"The reason for this extreme heat within the Arctic Circle is not difficult to understand. In the summer season, the sun swerves north and circles about the upper portion of the earth, casting its rays down steadily for weeks on end. Far enough north there is a season during which the sun never sets. Further south there may be an hour, two hours, three hours of night. In the Temperate Zone far to the southward, the sun goes down at 8 o'clock or so and the dew-drenched night follows. There are hours of relief from the sun. The earth has opportunity to cool before the blaze of dawn returns. But within the Arctic Circle the beating down of the sun is incessant with no interval for cooling. Thus the heat becomes cumulative.

"At 72 degrees of latitude the sun shines continuously from May 9 to August 4—88 days—according to observations of the United States weather bureau. Conversely, in the winter season, the sun departs utterly and there is continuous night from Nov. 18 to Jan. 25—69 days—according to observations which have been reported from actual experience.

"However," the writer continues, "the *Antarctic sum-*

mer is cold, the elevation preventing the temperature from coming down." But he makes no mention of any long sunny days or continuous sunshine South, as in the Arctic Circle. He speaks of the "ranges of towering mountains, eternally frigid, where no life can subsist." He also mentions that "there are mountains in the north too. In Greenland the ranges rise to a measured height of 9,000 feet." Then the "Difference in Frigidity" cannot be attributed wholly to "Antarctic Regions Being More Elevated"; there must of necessity be some other cause.

Furthermore, we are told, "The earth is three million miles nearer the sun in winter (our winter) than in Summer." Observe that this is said to be the case in the middle of the Southern Summer, and that the South Pole (?) is then inclined *towards* the sun. In this case the earth in this region should accumulate more heat, and the heat in the Antarctic regions should be more intense than in the north Polar circle. But one stubborn fact still remains—it is far more cold in Southern circles, than in corresponding latitudes north—and all this is inexplicable on the bases of the Newtonian hypothesis.

Every year the sun is as long and as far south of the equator as it is north; and if the earth were not an outstretched plain, as it is in fact; but turned under, as the Newtonian theory suggests, it would certainly get as intensive a share of the sun's rays south as north; but the southern region being, in consequence of the facts stated, far more extensive than the region north, the sun, having to complete its journey round every twenty-four hours, travels quicker as it goes further south, from September to December, its influence has less time in which to accumulate at any given point. The sun moving in a spiral circle about the north center, the sun's rays are concentrated on the particular region within the circle or path of the sun, thus the heat becomes cumulative at the Arctic circle, while the region without is less influenced by the sun's rays as we have already seen, which accounts for this extreme cold in the Antarctic circle,—this "Difference in Frigidity."

It is a well-known and indisputable fact that there is a far greater accumulation if ice south of the equator than is to be found at an equal latitude north. Only in one spot, to the east of Newfoundland has a northern iceberg been known to descend as far south as 39 degrees. In the Southern ocean they have been found off the Cape of Good Hope in latitude 35 degrees, opposite the mouth of the Rio de la Platte, and within 300 miles of Tasmania. And it is not generally known that there is a marked difference between icebergs in their formation, in the Arctic and Antarctic circles. Those of the Arctic Ocean are irregular in shape, with lofty pinnacles, cloud-capped towers and glittering dome, whereas the southern icebergs are flat topped and solid looking. The northern are neither so large nor so numerous as those met with in the Southern Ocean. Only about one-ninth of an iceberg is visible about the water. Antarctic navigators have failed to penetrate, to any great extent, the ice barriers of the southern seas. No human being can pass that wall God in His wisdom, built. Nature seems to say in the dismal crash of icebergs, and cracking of ice barriers, of her southern seas, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no further." The Antarctic region "is a dead and desolate country, without a sign of animal life or vegetation."

Lieut. James B. Lockwood and Serg. Brainard pushed north, May 13, 1883, to latitude 83° 24′, to an elevation 2,000 feet above the sea; and curious as it may seem, there was no absence of animal or vegetable life. "Hares, lemmings, ptrmigans, snow birds, snow owls, polar bears, musk oxen, and even vegetation were found. The potato is cultivated in favored spots in South Greenland, also turnips, cabbage, salad and spinach. Barley grows, flowers bloom, berries mature, grasses grow on the slopes and along the fiords. Beech, birch and willow are found.'' Greenland is enclosed by two Arctic currents. Man has never yet gone northward of a spot where vegetation of some kind does not exist.

What a contrast is presented in the Antarctic regions ''The Home of the Blizzard''! No plant of any kind, not even a lichen or moss, has been found within 64 degrees south latitude. It is said that at Kerguelen, 50 degrees south, 18 kinds of plants exist, while in Iceland, 15 degrees nearer the northern center, there are 870 species. Even in Spitzbergen vegetation ascends the mountain slopes to a height of 3,000 feet, while the snow line decends to the water's edge in every land within the Antarctic Circle. The most noteworthy form of life in southern regions is the unique penguin.

The North Polar Basin is circumscribed by the line of eighty degrees. Within the latter is the open Polar Sea, which is nearly 1,000 miles in diameter. Sir Edward Perry with *open boats* advanced in it towards the north to the latitude of 82 degrees, or to the proximity of 435 miles from the center. The current flowing south was so rapid that it completely neutralized the northward progress effected by rowing, and the unsuccessful attempt was abandoned. As far as these navigators could observe, they found *no ice,* but on the contrary, a warm open sea. Birds were flying north. Snow had melted from the mountains, leaving them clad only with a thin covering of ice. ''Flowers of gorgeous hues and infinite variety grow luxuriantly well up towards the north pole itself,'' says a writer. The short, warm summer of the North which cracks the ice flows, starts rivulets upon the glaciers, encourages the growth of vegetation and invites all animal life to an annual visit, which is unknown around the south.

How is it then that vegetation, flowers, fruits, birds, animals, men, and civilization, cannot be found so far south as they can north? There is only one explanation, the earth is one vast outstretched plain with the sun circling above it in a spiral orbit around the north center; and as all the facts in the case show, the sun's power is less intense at places in the southern region than it is in corresponding latitudes north, and this leads to the conclusion that the earth is not a globe.

SECTION VII

THE BIBLE SCIENTIFICALLY CORRECT

SUN, MOON AND STARS

IN the 16th verse of the first Chapter of Genesis we read: "And God made *two* great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. He made the stars, also, and God set them in the firmament of the heavens to give light upon the earth. And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness." They were also to be "for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years." Modern theoretical astronomy contradicts the inspired statement that God made "*two* great lights," for it teaches that the moon is a dark, opaque spherical body, merely reflecting the light of the sun. But nature itself shows the fallacy of the astronomer's statements, for a spherical body or convex surface cannot reflect light from a full disc. A light thrown onto a convex surface converges to a point, leaving the rest of the surface comparatively dark. Science (?) supposes that practically all our light is derived from the sun, therefore, infidels argue that Genesis is unscientific. Every time we see the full moon, she is a grand and heavenly witness to the truth of God, and to the lie of the infidel scientist.

Besides, moonlight is very different in its nature from sunlight; if the moon has no light of its own, and only reflects the sun's light, why does it not reflect the same light? The characteristics of sunshine and moonshine are only similar in about one particular, that is, they both give light. This variance between the two will not prove them identical however. The sun's rays are *preservative* whereas those of the moon's are *sceptic.* The sun's rays are *hot,* but the rays of the moon are *cold,* and it is recorded that the rays of the moon concentrated on a thermometer have even lowered the previously recorded temperature. The light of the full moon has a totally different influence from that of the sun, both upon plants and upon animals. This fact is well known to physicists, to opticians, to oculists, and to occultists. Moonlight cannot, therefore, be reflected sunlight; and so the Bible is again, doubly proved to be right and truly scientific.

Now if the stars in the heavens were still and the earth spinning, the star in the east would rise right up and pass directly over our heads; the star in the west would sink down straight to and below the horizon, while the one in the north and the one in the south would each recede to the westward. They do not behave so, but each moves towards the right as you face it. Of course, they rise and set as do the sun and moon, but they move in a circuit nevertheless. Star sizes and star distances may be found by the same method that determines those of the sun and moon.

So far in this discussion, I have introduced philosophical, geographical, and scientific evidence in support of our premises. This evidence has been abundantly sufficient to prove our contentions, namely: That the Builder and Maker of this universe is an intelligent Person who worked out definite plans previously formed; that universal gravitation is an unproved assumption; and therefore, that the earth is at rest, a vast outstretched flat, horizontal, ungulated level plane; that the sun, moon and stars are all small bodies, near to and in motion over and above the earth, to give it light and heat.

Human beings require a surface that, in its general character, shall be level; and since the Omniscient Creator must have been perfectly acquainted with the requirements of His creatures, it follows that, being an All-wise Creator, He has met them perfectly. This therefore, is a theological proof that the earth is not a globe.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE EARTH

Bible writers, in speaking of the earth enumerate certain leading features as: "Heaven above,
Earth beneath, and
Water under the earth."
Ex. 20:4.

If the earth were a globe, it is evident that everywhere the waters of its surface, as seas, lakes, oceans and rivers must be sustained or upheld by the land, which must be underneath the water; but being a plane "founded upon the seas," and the land and the waters distinct and independent of each other, then the waters of the "great deep" must sustain the land as it does a ship, an iceberg, or any other floating mass, and there must of necessity, be *waters below the earth,* as the Scriptures declare.

We read nothing in the Bible from beginning to end, about this earth being a globe or a planet; but hundreds of allusions there are, which could not be made if the earth were a globe, and every one of these many allusions to the earth and the heavenly bodies in the Scriptures can be demonstrated to be absolutely true to nature. We read of the earth being "stretched out," "above the waters," as "standing in the water and out of the water," as being "established that it cannot be moved," "For he hath founded it (the earth) upon the seas and established it upon the floods," and many similar expressions, all of which, when taken together furnish Scriptures, especially the book of Genesis, which can never be made to harmonize with the idea that this earth is a globe. There is enough proof in the first chapters of Genesis alone to convince any rational mind of the fallacy of the globular theory and the truthfulness of the earth an outstretched plane.

Now the earth cannot be both a plane and a globe. One or the other of these ideas must be erroneous. Is it not more edifying and satisfactory to know which is true and which is false? To be living on the earth, made so wonderful by the Creator, and yet to be ignorant of and without a desire to know its position, shape, stability, and the various phenomena connected with it, is a condition of mind of which a thinking person ought to be ashamed. Indifference tends to degrade man to the level of the brute, which cares nothing for the shape of the field in which it feeds, so long as it finds plenty of grass or fodder.

Moreover, it should be remembered that the system of Astronomy, which represents the world as a whirling globe, has been shown by the best evidence it is possible to obtain that of practical experiment—to be unreliable; for the hypotheses and assumptions which support it have been found to be contrary to facts. It therefore amounts to this: Shall we accept and uphold an unreliable, hypothetical, and false system of Cosmogony? or a system that is practical, reasonable, natural, demonstrable, and Scriptural? What shall we decide?

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